

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



PER YEAR.

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KILLED BY ENRAGED PET BEAR

Five-Years-Old Grandson of George Vogel, of Solon Terribly Mangled

CHILD'S MOTHER ATTACKED

One of the most terrible tragedies that we have ever been called upon to record was that enacted at the George Vogel home, at Solon Mills, Monday evening when his little grandson was crushed to death by a pet bear, and the child's mother seriously injured in trying to rescue her offspring.

While hunting in the woods of northern Wisconsin about three years ago Mr. Vogel came upon and captured a small bear cub which he brought back home. In a short time the animal became quite tame and although he grew to be a husky fellow he was a trusted pet until a few months ago when he began to show a tendency toward viciousness, although in no marked degree, but even then no alarm was felt as to the safety of the family. The subject of disposing of the pet had often been discussed but the matter was delayed a little too long.

Last Monday evening, Mrs. Wm. Brennan, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vogel, together with her husband and four children were taking supper at the Vogel home. As they finished meal, little James, the five years son of Mr. and Mrs. Brennan slid away from the table and left the house. At what transpired in the next few moments is not known, but in about five minutes from the time the child left the house the hired man was heard to shout "the bear has killed little James." Quick as a flash the mother ran to the barn and there beheld the lifeless, mutilated form of her little one in the clutches of the animal which was then in the act of devouring the body. The mother without thought of danger hurled herself at the animal and endeavored to wrest the child from its grasp. Whereupon the beast dropped the body of the child and in fury turned upon Mrs. Brennan, sinking its claws and teeth into her body again and again. The family almost paralyzed by the suddenness of it all were unable to beat off the animal until a neighbor, who had been attracted by the screams, hurled a stone and succeeded in stunning it. Kindly hands pulled the injured ones out of danger of further attack and a well aimed shot soon dispatched the infuriated beast.

The torn and bleeding form of the child was carried to the house and under stress of the excitement, Mrs. Brennan walked to the house and then collapsed. Her injuries are of so serious a nature that she is now under the care of a trained nurse and grave fears for recovery are entertained.

The funeral of the child was held at the Vogel home Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

Geo. Vogel, veteran auctioneer, horse owner and horse trainer is known in every part of Lake and McHenry counties and his large number of friends sincerely sympathize with the family in this great tragedy that has entered their home.

From the Ancient Greeks.

"To throw dust in one's eyes" is a saying derived from the ancient Greeks. Epaminondas, wishing to surprise the Lacedaemonians, is said to have caused 1,000 cavalrymen to advance in front, kicking up a great dust which the wind blew into the faces of the enemy, thus blinding them to a flank movement he was executing with a view to taking the coveted heights in the rear.

Physical Exertion and Heart Trouble.

The only way of surely determining whether a sufferer from an irritable heart can bear extensive exertion is to put him through a series of gradually increasing exercises, states British Medical Journal, with careful examination after exercise.

A Morning Breeze.

The Jokesmith's Wife (24 a. m.)—"Aw, c'm on to bed, you! Want to sit up all night knocking the weather and us poor girls?" Well, what though the temperature was 100 degrees in the dark, the little remark caused a temporary coolness.

Official Returns of Last Week's Primary

Complete official returns on the primary election showed few big changes in the results as announced last week. McCormick for senator was found conclusively to have carried the county, and Moderwell, seeking the congressional nomination in the district, was shown to lead Chindblom, the nominee in Lake county by the scant margin of 82 votes.

Following is the official primary vote totals:

For United States senator—
Medill McCormick, 2,479
Patrick H. O'Donnell, 78
William Hale Thompson, 1,228
Alfred E. Case, 188
George Edmund Foss, 2,348
McCormick's plurality, 131.

For State Treasurer—

Charles F. White, 1,881
Fred E. Sterling, 2,973
Sterling's majority, 1,092
Supt. Public Instruction—
Hugh S. Magill Jr., 1,079
Francis G. Blair, 3,063
Blair's majority, 1,984

Rep. in Congress (at Large)—

William E. Mason, 2,988
Lin W. Price, 489
Henry R. Rathbone, 1,951
William G. Webster, 483
Richards Yates, 2,869
Frank H. Childs, 469

Representative in Congress—

Carl R. Chindblom, 1,663
William G. Webster, 486
Frederick C. DeLang, 247
Albert Johnson, 245
Merrick A. Whipple, 679
Charles M. Moderwell, 1,745

Rep. in General Assembly (8th Dist.)—

Edward D. Shurtleff, 7,091
James H. Vickers, 1,984
Arthur C. Stearns, 2,031
Lee McDanough, 5,191
Thomas E. Graham, 1,256
Herbert A. Shea, 615

For County Judge—

Perry L. Persons, 4,130
For County Clerk—
Lewis A. Hendee, 3,777
Louis J. Yager, 2,054
Hendee's majority, 1,623

For Sheriff—

Elmer J. Green, 3,344
Chester C. Ames, 2,410
Green's majority, 934

For County Treasurer—

Edward J. Yeoman, 532
William A. Rosing, 1,546
Roy W. Bracher, 2,169
Jay D. Morse, 1,815
Bracher's plurality, 354

County Supt. Schools—

T. A. Simpson, 4,621
District Vote General Assembly—
Shurtleff, 20,199
Vickers, 10,863
Stearns, 3,347
McDanough, 6,829

The Fourth Liberty Loan

The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan begins September 28 and closes on October 19. While the amount has not yet been announced, it is generally conceded will be for a larger amount than any of the preceding loans. The American people, therefore, are called upon to raise a larger sum of money in a shorter length of time than ever before. There is need, therefore, for prompt action—prompt and efficient work and prompt and liberal subscriptions.

We have a great inspiration for a great effort. The news from the battle front inspires every American heart, not only with pride and patriotism but with a great incentive to do his or her part. There is no shirking, no shifting of the individual burden, no selfishness by American soldiers in France; there should be none here. We are both supporting the same country and the same cause—our army in one way, ourselves in another. There is the hardest part, but at least we can do our part as promptly and loyally and efficiently as they do theirs.

To Retain Friends.

To retain friends of the right sort means that one must prove a friend of similar caliber. But on the other hand, if a girl or woman is influenced only by display (which at best is an empty, shallow affair) she cannot hope to hold the sincere regard of persons who in truth are worth while. The really level headed girl will cling fast to the honest friends of other less palmy days—perhaps to the friends who make no display but who are sterling through and through.—Exchange.

Rice in United States.

There are five varieties of rice grown in the United States. The so-called Japanese varieties are planted almost exclusively in California, a kind known as the Waterbury being the one principally grown.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SOLDIER BOY

Walter F. Stickles Writes of Conditions of Army Life in France

ANXIOUS FOR TRENCH WORK

August 17, 1918

Dear Mother:—

Received your letter with the paper inclosed, so will try and drop a line on the same paper not because we haven't paper but because it will seem good to write on paper sent from home again. The reason I have not written before is because I have been too busy for one thing and another is I can not get my head down to write and then there is so little that we are allowed to write. We are still at this same camp, am sure working night and day never through, and when you get a little time you are so nearly all in all you can do is to sleep, the weather is very warm and plenty of flies. Can you imagine with no ice of any kind our meat is spoiled half of the time when it gets here but nevertheless we are eating white bread now it looks like angel food cake to us and is valued very high. I am o. k. except I have the hives, I am running three wagons from the mill with lumber hauling on to auto trucks and if there is no autos handy piling it into piles keeps me on the jump from about 5 in the morning until sometimes 7 at night.

The mill is putting out 15,000 feet of lumber a day so you can see it takes some logs and some work all the way around. This crew is ahead this month in this district. We figure on getting finished here the middle of September and then I guess this company re-organizes and we are go to the front doing the same work, everybody is anxious to go as the monotony here is terrible, think of it about 8 months working every day gets on your nerves.

What do you know about it. I got a letter from Red Drury the other day he is up around the Swiss border, I guess, he says he has been on a 7-day furlough and had some time. He says Brown is up in that direction, he sees once in a while. We all are entitled to a seven day leave after we have been here six months, but we are all so anxious to get through here and get up where the show is that we don't take no leave at all. I guess the papers look good to you folks, now don't they? The Germans or Boschs are going to be a thing of the past pretty soon. Some of the fellows are thinking of being home Xmas, but I don't expect to hardly but a year from then we will all be home. There sure is some Americans in France, every where you go there is American soldiers also every other nationality imaginable. I received your papers the other day, sure was glad to see them. I have received a lot of letters from people out home but it seems impossible to answer. I am lucky if I can get a letter written to you folks once a month and if you don't happen to hear from me as soon as you expected don't worry because I am in no danger whatsoever. I have a few photos here I will send some to you so you can see I am all together and o. k. I will have some more taken soon as I get a chance as I support a gold service stripe on my left arm, showing 6 months service, it won't be so long before I will have another, just think I have been over here quite a while now and haven't got the Kaisers scalp yet. I guess I am a poor shot, ha. Say if you hear of any of the boys addresses send them to me and maybe I will run across them sometime.

Well September I will draw a little more dough I expect, as I will have a \$50 Liberty bond paid then and that will mean I get the \$5 I was paying on that which will be equal to about 28 Francs. I hear that the first of October they start holding all of our money back on us except \$7.50 per month.

Well I must close, I hope all the kids are well and say hello for me to all. From your loving son, W. F. Stickles.

Hughes—Yuzovka.

The first successful iron and steel mill in southern Russia having been established forty years ago by a man named Hughes, one of the largest steel centers in Uralia bears the name Yuzovka—in his honor.—Gas Logic.

Grand and Petit Jurors for the October Term

The names of the grand jurymen who convene in Waukegan on October 8, have been drawn and notices have been sent out. It is noted there are three Waukegan men on this jury. From present indications there are fewer cases to be brought before the grand jury this time than usual so the work will not occupy over one or two days at the most unless something unforeseen occurs.

A panel of thirty-six petit jurors also has been drawn and these jurors have been served with notice to report on November 11, over a month later. The court call promises to be rather small. There are ten men from Waukegan on the petit jury.

The name of D. L. Putnam of Wauconda appears as a member of both the grand and the petit juries but inasmuch as they do not come in at the same time there is no conflict.

The names of the grand jurors are: Benton—O. W. Farley, B. C. Thompson.

Newport—Wm. Gleason.

Antioch—David Pullen.

Grant—Louis DeProft.

Libertyville—C. F. Wright.

Lake Villa—Lee Barnstable.

Avon—E. B. Doolittle.

Warren—Frank Burke.

Waukegan—Joseph Fryzorski, Pat McGrain, James Salmon.

Shields—F. Ewing, T. Horan.

Libertyville—C. F. Wright.

Freemont—Frank Vickery.

Wauconda—D. L. Putnam.

Cuba—George Froelich.

Vernon—Charles Herschberger.

Ela—William Buesching.

West Deerfield—John Doyle.

Deerfield—John Putnam, Geo. Bock.

Antioch—E. Hawkins.

The names of the petit jurors on the panel are:

Benton—H. H. Bishop, William Ed.

E. H. Hollett.

Newport—C. G. Northrup.

Antioch—Joe Dupre.

Lake Villa—Ever Fish, W. Hook.

Avon—Frank Flary, Wm. Huston.

Waukegan—S. Bradbury, Richard Brunka, Wm. Bratski, John Doyle, Harry Dietmeyer, Geo. Leo Durkin, Burt Eddy, T. E. Murphy, Geo. Toulouse, Chas. Walker.

Shields—Martin Dobbins, W. Dickinson, J. M. Dewey, A. D. Jackman.

Libertyville—W. J. Collins, Frank Wilson.

Freemont—Howard Converse, Wm. Porteur.

Wauconda—D. L. Putnam, Lee Murray.

Ela—Fred Grimm, Wm. Graber, G. Thies.

Vernon—Wm. Bornkamp.

Deerfield—Fred Betker, O. S. Peabody, A. W. Olson.

A New System for the Fourth Liberty Loan

The fourth Liberty Loan, campaign will be officially launched on the 28th day of this month, and in compliance with government orders will be conducted on a different system than that used in the third loan. Heretofore solicitors have been appointed in each district to call upon the people and interest them in the move. But under the present system a committee of four prominent business men have been appointed to handle the work in this township, and an appeal is made to the patriotic people to come of their own accord to this committee whose names will be announced later or to either one of the Antioch banks and to make their purchase of bonds without soliciting.

This plan relieves the committee from the necessity of spending much time in canvassing the territory, and at the same time puts the matter up to each individual.

A change has also been effected, in he amount deposited when application for bonds is made. Formerly only 5% of the amount of the purchase was required, but now it is doubled, and on the fourth loan the purchaser will be required to deposit 10% when making application.

A Nap on a 40-Mile Wind.

It was not so long ago that a ten-mile breeze would upset all flying plans for a day at any airfield or exhibition field. Now nothing short of a hurricane can keep the machines on the ground. As far as the ability to make good weather of it is concerned the airman of today can laugh at a gale and fairly take a nap sitting on a 40-mile wind.—William A. Bishop, V. C. S. O., M. C., in Saturday Evening Post.

Preserving Frescoes.

A novel method of preserving frescoes, recently discovered by a Japanese, consists in coating them with thin glass, which is made to adhere through the agency of specially prepared chemicals. The new method is said to make the frescoes proof against the injurious action of the atmosphere.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

William Larson, keeper of the light house at Racine, was drowned last week when the boat in which he was making a trip to the mainland capsized.

E. F. Fidler, of the town of Delavan, sold his eighty acre farm to George Ammon of Geneva, consideration being \$12,000. Mr. Fidler purchased the farm eleven years ago for \$8,000.

Ice cream cones numbering 2,150,000, costing \$107,600 and requiring 50,000 gallons of cream, were consumed by Great Lakes bluejackets during the past two summer months. They must hate that stuff entirely.

What is said to be the highest price ever paid for farm land was recorded at Danville, Ill., when a farm near St. Joseph, Ill., was sold at the average of \$328 an acre. The farm is regarded as one of the most productive in the state.

Stuart Webster, one of the founders of the Racine Rubber Co., left Racine Sunday for New York where he will make his future home. He has been elected treasurer of the Ajax Rubber Co., inc., the sixth largest corporation of its kind in the world, the capital stock being \$10,000,000.

Talk about "going some." A. W. Salisbury, of Sharon, Wis., threshed on Thursday forenoon, loaded a few bags of wheat into his auto, drove to the mill at Delavan, had the wheat ground and returned with the flour in time to have biscuits made from it for supper.

It has become known that Fred Brown Whitney, son of the late Judge Whitney, had taken title to the Griffin and Stowe block on North Genesee street in which is located the south part of the Hein store. This is a three-story building and includes two front store fronts and is one of the very desirable business places in Waukegan. The consideration is said to have been \$40,000.

Times-Review Changes Hands

Charles Busch, for many years editor of the North Chicago Times Review has severed his connection with that newspaper. Mr. Busch has been succeeded by Merlin Howard, well known Lake county printer. Mr. Howard was employed on the Gazette, and also was identified with a Libertyville newspaper.

Mr. Rusch was unable to make the Times-Review a financial success, and the plant suspended operation several times. Howard is a member of Waukegan Typographical Union no. 294.

Cards of Thanks

I wish, through the columns of the News to thank the voters of Antioch township for the hearty support given to me at the primary, and to assure them that I shall do all in my power to merit the confidence they have reposed in me.

Sincerely,
Roy W. Bracher.

I wish to thank my many Lake County friends and supporters for the very loyal support accorded me at the recent primary.

Sincerely yours,
Edward D. Shurtleff.

World's Coal Areas.

A good authority gives the coal area of the world in square miles as follows: United States, 192,000; British America, 18,000; Great Britain, 12,000; Spain, 4,000; France, 2,000; Germany, 1,500; Belgium, 518; rest of Europe, 100,000; China, 2,000; Japan, 5,000. Coal is found in commercial quantities in 27 of the states and territories of the United States and Alaska.

All Is Not Lost.

Boys no longer have the opportunity to learn their lessons by the light of a pine knot. But opportunities to master draw poker in a quiet hay loft, and by the light of a smudged lantern still are available in many rural communities.—Topeka Capital.

Pretty Home Wedding Wednesday Afternoon

The summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William Hillebrand, at Cross Lake, was the scene of a very pretty home wedding Wednesday afternoon when their eldest daughter, Louise, Mae, became the bride of Robert L. Smart. The ceremony took place at four o'clock in the presence of over one hundred relatives and friends of the contracting parties, and was performed by Rev. A. B. Curtis of Dexter, Mich., who has been a close friend of the Hillebrand family for a number of years, and who formerly lived at Spear where he presided at the baptismal services of the bride and her sisters at the time they united with his church.

The home was beautifully decorated for the occasion and at exactly four o'clock in the strains of the wedding march, played by Mrs. Wm. Teckert, sounded through the rooms, the bridal party appeared and took their place under a beautiful canopy of flowers and bells, and as a hush descended upon the merry gathering the impressive words were spoken.

The bride was attired in a gown of white georgette crepe and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by her sister Charity, who wore a gown of pink georgette crepe and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Donald, the only brother of the groom served as best man. Little Louise Simons, niece of the groom acted as flower girl, while Martha Hillebrand, youngest sister of the bride and Helen and Irene Kettiehub served as ribbon girls.

After the ceremony and congratulations were over a sumptuous luncheon served, after which the bride and groom made a hasty getaway. Where they were going and how long they intend to be away, is their secret, which they shared with no one, but suffice to say their return will be closely watched by those who wish to give them a hearty welcome home. Upon their return home they will set up housekeeping at once in the new home which the groom has built and furnished for the reception of his bride.

The groom, who is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Smart, has lived at this place all his life, and the bride has been a resident of this village for several years, and both have hosts of friends who unite in wishing them a bright and happy future.

Farm Which Was in Family 85 Years, Sold

One of the landmarks of Lake county was sold Friday when the brokerage firm of T. J. Stahl & Co. of Waukegan, closed the deal on the H. C. Edwards farm of 240 acres at Rollins.

The farm was purchased by Mr. Thos. Lyons of Lewis avenue, Waukegan, and Nicholas Prince of Green Bay road and the consideration is given as \$40,000.

This farm has been in the Edwards family for 85 years, it being homesteaded by Churchill Edwards, father of the present owner, H. C. Edwards, in 1833. Churchill Edwards walked all the distance from Watertown, N. Y., to the then western frontier. Here he located and cleared and improved his homestead, spending all his life on this place. His nearest neighbor at that time was the late Judge Jones' father, eight miles away.

H. C. Edwards, the present owner, was born on this farm and has lived there his entire life, and only recently consented to sell on account of age, and his family having all grown up and left the farm, making homes for themselves.

New Waterproofing Oil.

A French oil for waterproofing leather, cloth, paper and other materials is a mixture of eight parts of amyl acetate and four of castor oil, with one part of sulphur chloride stirred into it. Though this form a jelly, giving off hydrochloric acid, it liquefies after being kept tightly covered a few days, and the acid being then neutralized with barium carbonate, gives a colorless solution on filtering. To make a varnish, nitrocellulose is dissolved in the liquid after the addition of alcohol or benzene.

Goat Furnishes Milk and Churn.

About 70 miles northwest of Mount Sinai—where, as you remember, Moses received the Commandments—is a butter factory, the machinery of which has not been improved since his day. It consists of a bag of goat skin suspended from a tripod of poles. The Bedouin women partly fill the bag with goats' milk and then have plenty of time to discuss the neighbors as they patiently rock the bag until the butter is separated from the whey.—Popular Science Monthly.

Optimistic Thought.

Observe thyself as thy greatest enemy would do; so shalt thou be thy greatest friend.

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

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CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

I decided promptly that the safest place for me was as far back as possible, where I would not be in the line of vision of others in back of me. Accordingly I slouched over to a table on the platform directly opposite the stage and I took the seat against the wall. The whole place was now in front of me. I could see everything that was going on and everyone who came in, but no one, except those who sat at my own table, would notice me unless they deliberately turned around to look.

The place began to fill up rapidly. Every second person who came in the place seemed to me to be a German soldier, but when they were seated at the tables and I got a chance later on to make a rough count, I found that in all there were not more than a hundred soldiers in the place and there must have been several hundred civilians.

The first people to sit at my table were a Belgian and his wife. The Bel-



It Seemed Better to Parrot the Belgian.

gian sat next to me and his wife next to him. I was hoping that other civilians would occupy the remaining seats at my table, because I did not relish the idea of having to sit through the show with German soldiers within a few feet of me. That would certainly have spoiled my pleasure for the evening.

Every uniform that came in the door gave me cause to worry until I was sure it was not coming in my direction. I don't suppose there was a single soldier who came in the door whom I didn't follow to his seat—with my eyes.

Just before they lowered the lights, two German officers entered. They stood at the door for a moment looking the place over. Then they made a beeline in my direction and I must confess my heart started to beat a little faster. I hoped that they would find another seat before they came to my vicinity, but they were getting nearer and nearer and I realized with a sickening sensation that they were headed directly for the two seats at my table, and that was indeed the case.

These two seats were in front of the table facing the stage and except when the officers would be eating or drinking their backs were toward me, and there was considerable consolation in that. From my seat I could have reached right over and touched one of them on his bald head. It would have been more than a touch, I am afraid, if I could have gotten away with it safely.

As the officers seated themselves, a waiter came to us with a printed bill-of-fare and program. Fortunately, he waited on the others first and I listened intently to their orders. The officers ordered some light wine, but my Belgian neighbor ordered "Bock" for himself and his wife, which was what I had decided to order anyway. Heaven knows I would far rather have ordered something to eat, and I was afraid to take a chance at the pronunciation of the dishes it set forth.

There were a number of drinks listed which I might safely enough have ordered. For instance, I noticed "Lemon Squash, 1.50," "Ginger Beer, 1.50," "Sparkling Dry Ginger Ale, 1.50," "Appollinaris, 1.50," and "Schweppes Soda, 0.80," but it occurred to me that the mere fact that I selected something that was listed in English might attract attention to me and something in my pronunciation might give further cause for suspicion.

It seemed better to parrot the Belgian and order "Bock" and that was what I decided to do.

One item on the bill of fare tantalized me considerably. Although it was listed among the "Prizzen der Dranken," which I took to mean "Prices of drinks," it sounded very much to me like something to eat, and Heaven knows I would rather

have had one honest mouthful of food than all the drinks in the world. The item I refer to was "Dubbel Gerstten de Flesch (Michaux)." A double mighty welcome to me, but I would have been content with a single "gerstten" if I had only had the courage to ask for it.

To keep myself as composed as possible I devoted a lot of attention to the bill-of-fare, and I think by the time the waiter came around I almost knew it by heart. One drink that almost made me laugh aloud was listed as "Lemonades gazeuses," but I might as well have introduced myself to the German officers by my right name and rank as attempt to pronounce it.

When the waiter came to me, there, I said "Bock" as casually as I could, and I felt somewhat relieved that I had gotten through that part of the ordeal so easily.

While the waiter was away I had a chance to examine the bill-of-fare and centimes. The smallest change I had was a two-mark paper bill.

Apparently the German officers were similarly fixed and when they offered their bill to the waiter, he handed it back to them with a remark which I took to mean that he couldn't make change.

Right there I was in a quandary. To offer him my bill after he had just told the officers he didn't have change would have seemed strange, and yet I couldn't explain to him that I was in the same boat and he would have to come to me again later. The only thing to do, therefore, was to offer him the bill as though I hadn't heard or noticed what had happened with the Germans, and I did so. He said to the officers, perhaps a little more sharply, and gave me back the bill. Later on, he returned to the table with a handful of change and we closed the transaction. I gave him 25 centimes as a tip—I had never yet been to a place where it was necessary to talk to do that.

During my first half hour in that theatre, to say I was on pins and needles is to express my feelings mildly. The truth of the matter is I was never so uneasy in my life. Every dozen times I was on the point of getting up and leaving. There were all together too many soldiers in the place to suit me, and when the German officers seated themselves right at my table I thought that was about all I could stand. As it was, however, the lights went out shortly afterwards and in the dark I felt considerably easier.

After the first picture, when the lights went up again, I had regained my composure considerably and I took advantage of the opportunity to study the various types of people in the place.

From my seat I had a splendid chance to see them all. At one table there was a German medical corps officer with three Red Cross nurses. That was the only time I had ever seen a German nurse, for when I was in the hospital I had seen only men.

The German soldiers at the different tables were very quiet and orderly. They drank bock beer and conversed among themselves, but there was no hilarity or rough-housing of any kind. As I sat there, within arm's reach of those German officers and realized that they would have given to know what a chance they had to capture an escaped British officer, I could hardly help smiling to myself, but when I thought of the big risk I was taking, more or less unnecessarily, I began to wonder whether I had not acted foolishly in undertaking it.

Nevertheless, the evening passed off uneventfully and when the show was over I mixed with the crowd and disappeared, feeling very proud of myself and with a good deal more confidence than I had enjoyed at the start.

I had passed a night which will live in my life as long as I live. The bill of fare and program and a "throw-away" bill advertising the name of the attraction which was to be presented the following week which was handed to me as I came out, I still have and they are among the most valued souvenirs of my adventure.

CHAPTER XV.

Observations in a Belgian City.

One night shortly before I left this city, our army raided the place. I didn't venture out of the house at the time, but the next night I thought I would go out and see what damage had been done.

When it became dark I left the house accordingly and mixed with the crowd, which consisted largely of Germans. I went from one place to another to see what our "strafing" had accomplished. Naturally I avoided speaking to anyone. If a man or woman appeared about to speak to me, I just turned my head and looked or I must have been taken for an unsocial sort of individual a good many

times, and if I had encountered the same person twice I suppose my conduct might have aroused suspicion.

I had a first-class observation of the damage that was really done by our bombs. One bomb had landed very near the main railroad station and it would have completely demolished it. As the station was undoubtedly our army's objective I was very much impressed with the accuracy of his aim. It is by no means an easy thing to hit a building from the air when you are going at anywhere from fifty to one hundred miles an hour and are being shot at from beneath from a dozen different angles—unless, of course, you are taking one of those desperate chances and flying so low that you cannot very well miss your mark and the Huns can't very well miss you either!

I walked by the station and mingled with the crowds which stood in the entrances. They paid no more attention to me than they did to real Belgians, and the fact that the lights were all out in this city at night made it impossible anyway for anyone to get as good a look at me as if it had been light.

During the time that I was in this city I suppose I wandered from one end of it to the other. In one place, where the German staff had its headquarters, a huge German flag hung from the window, and I think I would have given ten years of my life to have stolen it. Even if I could have pulled it down, however, it would have been impossible for me to have concealed it and to have carried it away with me as a souvenir, therefore would have been out of the question.

As I went along the street one night a lady standing on the corner stopped me and spoke to me. My first impulse, of course, was to answer her, explaining that I could not understand, but I cars and mouth and shook my head, indicating that I was deaf and dumb, and she nodded understandingly and walked on. Incidents of that kind were not unusual, and I was always in fear that the time would come when some inquisitive and suspicious German would encounter me and not be so easily satisfied.

There are many things that I saw in this city which, for various reasons, it is impossible for me to relate until after the war is over. Some of them, I think, will create more surprise than the incidents I am free to reveal now.

It used to amuse me as I went along the streets of this town, looking in the shop windows with German soldiers at my side looking at the same things, to think how close I was to them and they had no way of knowing, discovered my fate would have been forged passport on me, but I had been so many days behind the German lines safely let me live with the information I possessed.

One night I walked boldly across a park. I heard footsteps behind me and turned round saw two German soldiers. I slowed up a trifle to let them get ahead of me. It was rather dark and I got a chance to see what a wonderful uniform the German military driers had not gone more than a few feet ahead of me when they disappeared in the darkness like one of those melting pictures on the moving picture screen.

As I wandered through the streets I frequently glanced in the cafe windows as I passed. German officers didn't conduct themselves with anything like the light-heartedness which characterizes the allied officers in London and Paris. I was rather surprised at this because in this part of Belgium they were much freer than where, I understand, food is comparatively scarce and the restrictions are very strict.

As I have said, my own condition in this city was in some respects worse than it had been when I was making my way through the open country. While I had a place to sleep and my clothes were no longer constantly soaking, my opportunities for getting food were considerably less than they had been. Nearly all the time I was half famished, and I decided that I would get out of there at once, since I was entirely through with Huygier.

My physical condition was greatly improved. While the lack of food some of my strength, my wounds stronger, and my ankle was still considerably enlarged, I felt that I was in better shape than I had been at any time since my leap from the train, and I was ready to go through whatever was in store for me.

CHAPTER XVI.

I Leave for the Frontier.

To get out of the city, it would be necessary to pass two guards. This I had learned in the course of my walks at night, having frequently traveled to the city limits with the idea of finding out just what conditions I would have to meet when the time came for me to leave.

A German soldier's uniform, however, no longer worried me as it had at first. I had mingled with the Huns so much in the city that I began to feel that I was really a Belgian, and I assumed the indifference that they seemed to feel.

I decided, therefore, to walk out of the city in the daytime, when the sentries would be less apt to be on the watch. It worked fine. I was not held up a moment, the sentries evidently taking me for a Belgian peasant on his way to work.

Traveling faster than I had ever done before since my escape, I was soon out in the open country, and the first Belgian I came to I approached for food. He gave me half of his loaf and we sat down on the side of the road to eat it. Of course, he tried to talk to me, but I used the old ruse of pretending I was deaf and dumb so. He made various efforts to talk to me in pantomime, but I could not make out what he was getting at, and I think he must have concluded that I was not only half starved, deaf and dumb, but "looney" in the bargain.

When night came I looked around for a place to rest. I had decided to travel in the daytime as well as night, because I understood that it was only a few miles from the frontier, and I was naturally anxious to get there at the earliest possible moment, although I realized that there I would encounter the most hazardous part of my whole adventure. To get through the heavily guarded barbed wire and electrically charged barrier was a problem that I had to think of even, although the hours I spent endeavoring to devise

some way of outwitting the Huns were many.

It had occurred to me, for instance, that it would not be such a difficult matter to vault over the electric fence, which was only nine feet high. In college, I knew a ten-foot vault was considered a high-school boy's accomplishment, but there were two great difficulties in the way of this solution. In the first place it would be no easy length, weight and strength to serve the purpose. More particularly, however, the pole-vault idea seemed to me to be out of the question because of the fact that on either side of the electric fence, six feet from it, was a six-foot barbed wire barrier. To vault safely over a nine-foot electrically charged fence was one thing, but to combine with it a twelve-foot broad vault was a feat which even a college athlete in the pink of condition would be apt to flunk. Indeed, I don't believe it is possible.

Another plan that seemed half-way reasonable was to build a pair of stilts about twelve or fourteen feet high and walk over the barriers one by one. As a youngster I had acquired considerable skill in stilt-walking and I have no doubt that with the proper equipment it would have been quite feasible to have walked out of Belgium as easily as possible in that way, but whether or not I was going to have a chance to construct the necessary stilts remained to be seen.

There were a good many bicycles in use by the German soldiers in Belgium and it had often occurred to me that if I could have stolen one, the tires would have made excellent gloves and insulated coverings for my feet in case it was necessary for me to attempt to climb over the electric fence bodily. But as I had never been able to steal a bicycle this avenue of escape was closed to me.

I decided to wait until I arrived at the barrier and then make up my mind how to proceed. To find a decent place to sleep that night, I crawled under a barbed wire fence, thinking it led into some field. As I passed under, one of the barbs caught in my coat and in trying to pull myself from it I shook the fence for several yards.

Instantly there came out of the night the nerve-racking command: "Halt!" Again I feared I was done for. I crouched close down on the ground in the darkness, not knowing whether to take to my legs and trust to the Huns' missing me in the darkness if he fired, or stay where I was. It was foggy as well as dark, and although I knew the sentry was only a few feet away from me, I decided to stand, or rather as much noise as the rattling of the wire in the first place, and it was a tense few moments to me.

I heard the German say a few words to himself, but didn't understand them, of course, and then he made a sound as if to call a dog, and I realized that was that a dog had made its way through the fence.

For perhaps five minutes I didn't stir, and then figuring that the German had probably continued on his beat I crept quietly under the wire again, the ground so close that I wouldn't touch the wire, and made off in a different direction. Evidently the barbed wire fence had been thrown around an ammunition depot or something of the kind, and it was not a field at all that I had tried to get into.

I figured that other sentries were probably in the neighborhood and I proceeded very gingerly.

After I had got about a mile away from this spot I came to an humble Belgian house and I knocked at the door and applied for food in my usual way, pointing to my mouth to indicate I was hungry and to my ears and mouth to imply that I was deaf and dumb. The Belgian woman who lived in the house brought me a piece of bread and two cold potatoes and as I sat there eating them she eyed me very keenly.

I haven't the slightest doubt that she realized I was a fugitive. She lived so near the border that it was more for that reason, I appreciated more fully the extent of the risk she ran, for no doubt the Germans were constantly watching the conduct of these Belgians who lived near the line.

My theory that she realized that I was not a Belgian at all, but probably some English fugitive, was confirmed a moment later, when, as I made ready to go, she touched me on the arm and indicated that I was to wait a moment. She went to a bureau and brought out two pieces of fancy Belgian lace which she insisted upon my taking away, although at that particular moment I had as much use for Belgian lace as an elephant for a safety razor, but I was touched with her thoughtfulness and pressed her hand to show my gratitude. She would not accept the money I offered her.

I carried the lace through my subsequent experiences, feeling that it would be a fine souvenir for my mother, although as a matter of fact I had known that it was going to de-

lay my final escape for even a single moment, as it did, I am quite sure she would rather I had not seen it.

On one piece of lace was the Flemish word "Charite" and on the other, the word "Esperance." At the time I took these words to mean "Charity" and "Experience" and all I hoped was that I would get as much of the one as I was getting of the other before I finally got through. I learned subsequently that what the words really stood for were "Charity" and "Hope," and then I was sure that my kind Belgian friend had indeed realized my plight and that her thoughtful souvenir was intended to encourage me in the trials she must have known were before me.

I didn't let the old Belgian lady know, because I did not want to alarm her unnecessarily, but that night I slept in her backyard, leaving early in the morning before it became light.

Later in the day I applied at another house for food. It was occupied by a father and mother and ten chil-



Again I Feared I Was Done For.

dren. I hesitated to ask them for food without offering to pay for it, as I realized what a task it must have been for them to support themselves without having to feed a hungry man. Accordingly I gave the man a mark and then indicated that I wanted something to eat. They were just about to let me partake of their meal, which consisted of a huge bowl of some kind of soup which I was unable to identify and which they served in ordinary wash basins. I don't know that they ever used the basins to wash in as well, but whether they did or not did not worry me very much. The soup was good and I enjoyed it.

All the time I was there I could see the father and the eldest son, a boy about seventeen, were extremely nervous. I had indicated to them that I loved me and dumb, but if they became any more comfortable.

I lingered at the house for about an hour after the meal and during that time a young man came to call on the eldest daughter, a young woman of perhaps eighteen. The caller eyed me very suspiciously, although I must have resembled anything but a British officer. They spoke Flemish and I did not understand a word they said, but I think they were discussing my probable identity. During their conversation, I had a chance to look around the room. There were three altogether, two fairly large and one somewhat smaller, about fourteen feet long and six deep. In this smaller room there were two double-decked beds, which were apparently intended to house the whole family, although how the whole twelve of them could sleep in that one room will ever remain a mystery to me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wall of a Lost Soul.

This is not a camp story, but one written by a lieutenant on his way "over there." On our first lap out, we were having boat drill one day, up life preservers and started for main deck to boat No. 10 one of the target practice. Just then a big hatchway, yelling, "O, Lordy, Lordy, heah dah mah life deserter? I done soul!"

Free From Concelt.

"I am glad to see you are free from that conceit which prompts professional jealousy," said the man who assumes a patronizing and paternalistic manner. "Well," said the young actor, languidly, "to tell you the truth, I haven't seen any actors whose work being jealous."

Prizzen der Dranken

Bieren	
Bock	12 0.80
Dubbel Gerstten de flesch (Michaux)	1.25

Warme Dranken	
Koffie	1.50
Chocolade de portie	1.50
Melk	1.50
Koffie met melk	1.50
Verschlende Grog	2.50

Verfrisschingen	
Choco-wat	1.25
Lemon squash	1.50
Limonades gazeuses	0.80
Ginger beer	1.50
Sparkling Dry Ginger Ale	1.50

Mineral Waters	
Spawater	1/2 0.50
Vichy	1.50
Apollinaris	1.50
Schweppes soda	0.80

Wijnen	
Turijn Vermouth	1.25
Franché	1.25
Dubonnet	1.25
Cyrrh	1.25
Graves superieur (1908)	1.50
Porto zoode	1.50
Sherry	1.50
Malaga	1.50
Madera	1.50

Bordeaux - Chateaux Léville Puyferre - 1906 - 1.50

Price List of Drinks O'Brien Picked Up at a Free Motion Picture Show in a Beer Garden.

ed For Years Kidneys Were in ape, But Doan's yed all the Trouble.

They were so weak that the I caught would affect them my back aching until I could endure the misery," says C. Ross, 773 Fulton St., Brooklyn. "In the morning when I up, my back was lame. I could bend over and sent darts of through my kidneys. It was hard for walk up stairs or and to move lying down sent of pain through



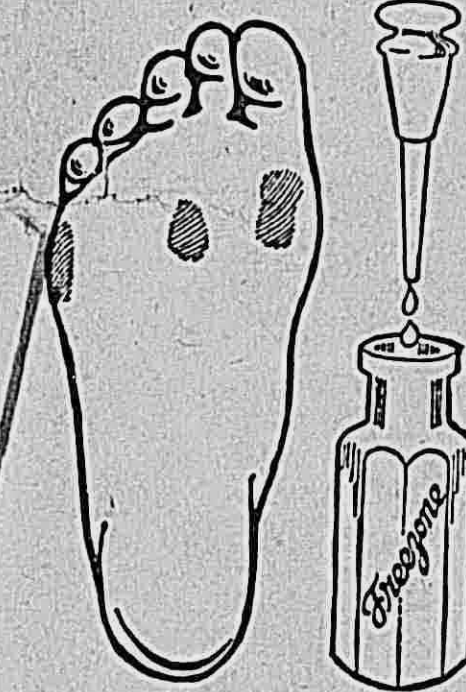
The kidney secret. MRS. ROSS was so weak that the I caught would affect them my back aching until I could endure the misery," says C. Ross, 773 Fulton St., Brooklyn. "In the morning when I up, my back was lame. I could bend over and sent darts of through my kidneys. It was hard for walk up stairs or and to move lying down sent of pain through

Failed.
Percy—I say, your bulldog hit me. June—Well, what do you expect a bulldog to do—slap you on the wrist?

"HARD SKIN" AND FOOT CALLUSES

Magic! Peel them off without pain or soreness

Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Frezzone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the toughened calluses or "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift those painful spots right off with fingers. Corns also!



When you peel off corns or calluses with Frezzone the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or even irritated. Try Frezzone sure!—Adv.

The Egotist.
"He talks like a book."
"Yes, like an autobiography."—Boston Transcript.

Soft, Clear Skins.
Night and morning bathe the face with Cuticura Soap and hot water. If there are pimples first smear them with Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The man who manages to keep out of debt, out of jail and out of politics is a little above the average.

The time to be an optimist is when many are doubters.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST



FOR
CONSTIPATION
have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion. Genuine bears signature

PALE FACES
Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood
Carter's Iron Pills
Will help this condition

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 38-1918.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Fashionable Flappers Draw Mankind to F Street

WASHINGTON.—War does not prevent feminine Washington from prom- ending F street every afternoon. F street is a particularly appropriate thoroughfare for the parade, for all the flp and fashionable flappers tilt by in flossy fripperies. And then again at night F street is the scene of the fling flaunting of flamboyant furbelows.

Washington is famed for the beauty, for the dash, for the chic of its women. And justly so, too. There are, of course, many more pretty girls on Broadway or Fifth avenue in an hour than there are on F street in a day, but, with all respect to New York city, it must be admitted that the lovely women of Washington give an impression of culture, of breeding, of the high manners and fine customs of another day, that is not obtained along the great and not so white way.

The sun is hot in the afternoon and the frocks are thin, and if one strolls toward the sun the view resembles the back pages of the magazines. Here and there on a street corner is a pretty group. Often in the center of it is a French or a Serb or an Italian officer, vivid in his uniform, a spot of rich color in a circumfluent band of admiring ladies who shimmer about him and bend and sway much in the manner of goldfish dodging about their ruined castle in a globe.

And the saluting that goes on must represent untold useless expenditure of horse power. The women salute, too, for there are scores of them in uniform, most of them ambulance drivers. Nor is their uniform an empty symbol. They work from early morning until late at night; most of them give their own cars and buy their own gas and oil; and their labors are not less arduous than those of a masculine ambulance driver. And no more romantic, either. They carry one end of a stretcher that bears very frequently a dying person to the waiting car.

Little Verbal Slip, but It Spoiled Romance

W HILE meandering, a solitary reaper, across lots over the vast and verdant ellipse that fills up the geography between the Monument and the back view of the White House, my \$12.50



executive mansion and out through the north door, across Lafayette Park and out Sixteenth street it would find its last roosting place linearly on the top of "Meridian hill," in a direct line with that wistful little overgrown tablet. I had always thought before that a meridian was a vague and abstract thing like an equator or a horizon. I never realized before that you could stomp your toe against one. Did you?

And speaking of as the crow flies, it was this amiable typewriter's proud privilege recently to go snooping down F street on the heels of a dapper young first lieutenant and the new girl upon whom he was obviously desirous of making an impression before he started off kaiser chasing. The sweet young thing asked her soldier the exact distance between two certain towns.

"Just fifty miles," replied the lieutenant with precision and dignity, "that is, as the fly crows." And the foolish girl giggled and spoiled all the atmosphere. That official will never propose now. You know, yourself, Geraldine, how hard it is to get a man, soldier or civilian, up to the scratch again once he's side-tracked.

Here Is Trip Visitor to Capital Must Not Miss

I F OPPORTUNITY presents itself, especially if you are a newcomer to the national capital, take a little bike through the beautiful park on the north-west corner of the city and become acquainted with some of the prettiest scenery you can find anywhere. Even the entrances to the park are things of beauty. They are numerous and widespread, and residents of any section of the city will find an easy way to get into the park.

Especially is this true of the zoo, which presents, in addition to its trees, rolling hills and streams, a congregation of animals as interesting as any to be found. Familiar entrances to the Zoological park are four in number. First of all, there is the Adams mill road entrance, down which, every sunny Sunday afternoon, stream hundreds of people from all sections of the city. This entrance leads down the stone steps, and affords perhaps the most picturesque doorway to the zoo. The Connecticut avenue entrance is perhaps the most pleasant way of all for those who are not fond of walking, and admits one at once into the park. But there is yet another way of getting into the park, and with the initiated the favorite.

Walk across the Calvert street bridge until you come to the west end. Turn directly to your right, and there, at the side of the bridge, you will see steps leading downward. Follow these down and down and down. Then you will come to a place where you haven't the slightest idea which way to go. Don't. Strike down the road to the left and you suddenly will come out at the ford.

There before you will be the creek rushing over the rocks, rocks over which small boys of Washington have crossed the "creek" these many decades. I remember when I used to hop from rock to stone to stone. Either the stones have been washed away, or something, for I wouldn't care to try the passage now!

Soon you come to a bridge, pass the jackal cages, and before you know it are right with the animals, the bears being just above your head.

Considerable Amusement in Store for Registrars

J UST because a thing is serious is no reason why one shouldn't see the funny side, if it is there. When you think of a Hun you think of a biped that never smiles or laughs. When you think of the American soldier you think of a smiling man. When that big registration comes off the registrars throughout the country are going to see and hear amusing things galore, if they keep their eyes and ears open, which I expect they will do.

Already citizens not registered in the draft are beginning to manifest reluctance, here and there, at giving out information as to whether or not they will have to register.

This thing hits the age-shy ones both ways. Suppose you are fifty years old, say, and pride yourself on looking young. Somebody comes up and says: "Say, Bill, will you have to register?"

That sounds like an easy question to answer, and so it is; but if you answer it flatly, then that fellow knows you are not forty-six years old. Then, again, if you have to register, and are trying to make folks believe you are old in wisdom, you show yourself up when you admit it.

Members of local boards throughout the nation will register themselves in the draft if they come within the age limit, and it is probable that the great majority of the 5,000 board members will register.

But you can't find out until the day—and in some cases you are going to have a hard time even then!



Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists & Co., Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

To err is human and the ability to hide it is greatly desired.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Contribution boxes seldom get full.

You're Foolish To Suffer With Kidney Trouble

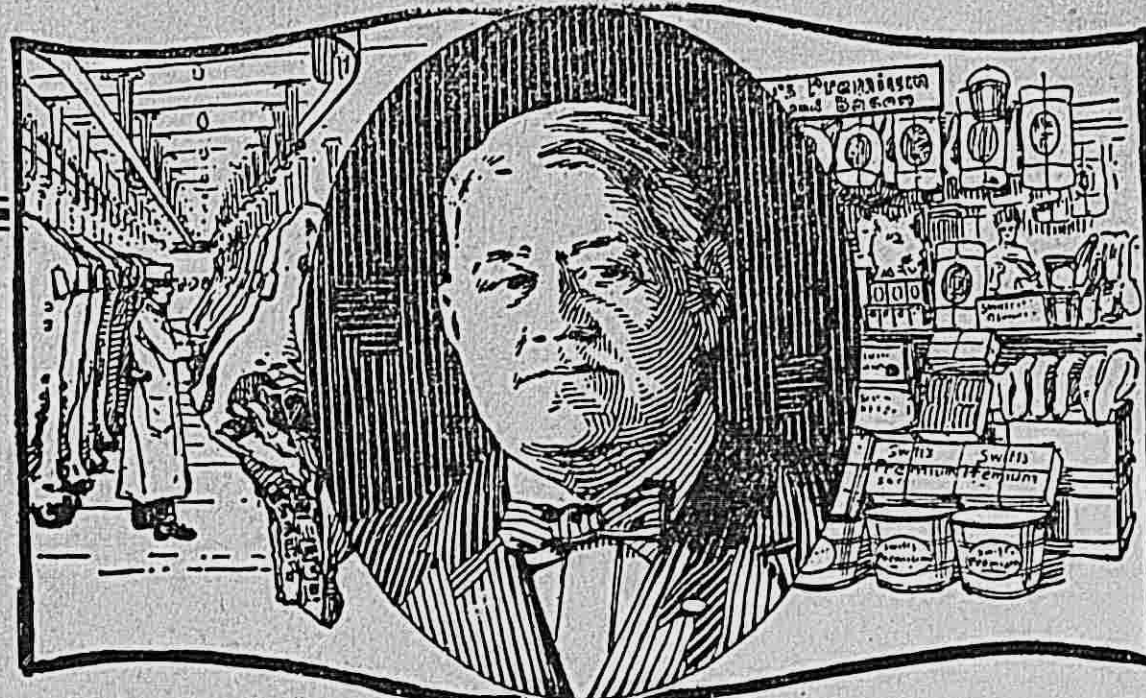
No one need be subject to constant pain and sickness from this cause.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

A REMEDY

Save yourself from constant aches and pains, from long-continued debility, from eventual Bright's Disease and possible death. Don't despair. Don't neglect the warnings found in backache, pain in loins, stiffness, swollen joints, dizziness, sediment in secretion. They indicate surely the ATTACKS OF DISEASE.

Get immediately the great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Start now to check the ravages of the enemies to health. Be one of the thousands who rejoice in regained strength, vigor and happiness. But be sure to get the genuine—the box with DODD'S on the cover—the name with three D's. Every Druggist Sells Them Under a Satisfaction-or-Money-Back GUARANTEE.



The Branch House Man

This is one of the Swift & Company Branch House Men.

They are all pretty much alike in the way they feel toward their work—and that is what this ad is about.

They know that most people couldn't get such good meat promptly and in good condition if it weren't for the branch houses of which they are in charge.

They know that the branch house is one of the most important links in the chain of preparing and distributing meat for a nation.

They know that Swift & Company must have its branch houses run at the highest notch of usefulness; that even a Swift &

Company branch house won't run itself, and that it is up to the branch house man to run it properly.

Any branch house man who doesn't see his work in this light is transferred to some other place with Swift & Company to which he is better adapted.

They are picked men, these branch house men. Every time you sit down to a steak or chop, or cut of roast, you can give a grateful thought to the whole crew of them.

And remember, in a general way, that everything that makes life smoother and more convenient for you, is the result of the thoughtfulness and effort of a lot of people of whom you have never heard.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Are You Bloated After Eating With that gassy, puffy feeling, and hurting near your heart? For Quick Relief—Take ONE

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

You can fairly feel it work. • It drives the GAS out of your body and the Bloat goes with it.

Removes Quickly—Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc.
Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE

See for the "Toll" Book, Address Eatonic Remedy Co., 1018-24 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

It May Help Eventually.
The only sort of nourishment that seems to be plentiful in Germany and Austria is food for thought.

It is almost as easy to make a girl believe she can sing as it is to make her believe she is handsome.

Especially These Days.
June—He got married on his nerve. Bob—Wise guy; that's the only safe thing to get married on.

According to report the Huns are whining in their trenches. Beaten dogs always do that.

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weakness, sleeplessness, nervousness, depression, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, drying out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Talc Company, Boston, Mass.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Substitute Not Quite as Good.
"Did your best girl's father kill the fatted calf for you?"
"No, but he cooked my goose."

The Germans are finding out that even Teutonic sausage is no stronger than its weakest link.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Write for Free Broc. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

OLD ITALIAN SPORT

Peculiar Method of Snaring Migrating Pigeons

At Cava del Tirreni the Birds Are Way-laid With Nets and Slings—Much Ingenuity Necessary to Secure Good "Bag."

It is not often that one comes across a little place that has an ingenious and exciting sport all its own. At Cava del Tirreni in Italy, however, there has for a thousand years existed a peculiar form of pigeon catching. It was introduced in 802, says Mr. Herbert Vivian in Italy at War and it has flourished ever since. At the beginning of every autumn great flocks of pigeons migrate from Siberia to Africa and pass over Cava and the Gulf of Salerno. They probably have other routes, but Cava is the only place where they are waylaid with nets and slings. The season is at its height from the 15th to 25th of October.

The pigeon catchers are mostly men of the lower middle class, who club together to form six societies, or "games." A game usually consists of three or four towers and a clearing where the nets are set up. One tower is probably a thousand yards from the net, and the nearest perhaps seventy yards, but the distances vary. The towers are tall and slim, windowless and weather-beaten. There are steps about halfway up the inside, and a rickety ladder leads to the parapet at the top. Each society has also a neat little clubhouse, usually near the chief tower.

In a merry mood the members take their places in the fresh morning air. Most of them are dressed in velvet coats, top-boots and peaked caps. Two men ascend each tower and the rest are distributed among the nets. In each of the clearings stands a small house from the center of which rises a tall black mast. To that two huge nets are fastened, stretching right and left to clumps of trees and spreading out obliquely to the ground. Inside the house is a handle and a cogwheel for raising the weighted nets. The lookout place is a straw hut two or three miles away in the direction from which the pigeons are expected. When the watcher sights a flock of birds he gives a signal on his horn, which other watchers scattered about the woods take up.

The birds travel at a tremendous speed, always with a leader, and in flocks of from 30 to 100. Every one takes to cover, for the birds are easily frightened. The men on the towers are provided with long slings and whitewashed stones about the size of small hens' eggs. These they discharge with great force. The pigeons, it is said, mistake the stones for hawks and make frantic efforts to avoid them, so the slingers must fling the stones where they do not wish the birds to go; yet when they are flying high, a stone flung beneath them will bring them hurtling downward. Then, with loud cries, the watchers drive them toward the nets. The stone-slinging is the essence of the sport, and it requires strong muscles, a quick eye and a steady aim.

But the netting is also difficult. The man at the ropes is white and nervous; everything now depends upon him. If he releases the weight at the right moment, the net comes down instantly and the birds are bagged. A moment too soon, and they see the danger and avoid it; a moment too late and they pass in safety. It is a matter of an instant, and many more flocks escape than are taken.

The birds are gray and somewhat smaller than the domestic pigeon. They cannot be trained or tamed. The sport is far from being profitable, for even when they have good luck the pigeon catchers never take enough birds to pay for the elaborate preparation they have made. But the moment when the nets whirl down at Cava is a moment of rare excitement.

"War Time."
A novel memento of the great war is a clock, which is made from munitions—both enemy and allied—collected on the Somme battlefield by a soldier, who afterwards used them for this purpose. The body of the clock is a German shellcase, and German cartridges form the legs. Of the three cartridges on top of the timepiece, the two outside are German, and the one in the center French, while the two small ornaments between these are Belgian bullets. The side ornaments are made from Verey-light cases, pierced to admit of a British cartridge projecting through the top. The pendulum consists of five French bullets, and the figures and hands are bent to shape from copper wire taken from German trenches.

To complete the whole, the clock movement inside is also of German make, and, after necessary repairs, is found to be entirely adequate.

Look to Africa for Food.

The world-wide shortage of food and the certainty that this shortage will continue in modified form for years to come has roused France to utilize more fully her great colonies just across the Mediterranean. Comprehensive plans are being formed, and started, on the way to fulfillment—for refrigerating and packing plants in Algeria, so that the animals need not be shipped across the sea alive. These institutions, too, will give a much readier and steadier market than has been available hitherto, and that is probably all that is needed to quadruple the meat exports of North Africa.

AMONG THE NEW FUR WRAPS

FORMAL SUIT OF VELVET



Among the new fur pieces there are many capes and many scarfs and likewise small belted coats. Here is a garment of lovely gray squirrel that is both cape and scarf and goes the length of a belt toward being a coat—as if trying to please everyone. There is a big collar in which to muffle the throat. Here are pockets, too, in case anybody asks for them. This is a new departure in fur wraps and it will probably find many admirers.



One velvet or broadcloth suit for dress and one substantial cloth street suit, will certainly be able to fill the wartime needs of almost any woman. The velvet suit has a character all its own and may be made to rise to any high occasion. Here is a handsome model with convertible collar and wide girde of velvet. It is trimmed with a wide silk braid and the belt is finished with a silk sash at the front.

BLOUSE WITH PANELED FRONT



A pretty blouse, among the new styles presented for fall, has a panel at the front that conceals its fastening. It is made of georgette crepe, with the shoulder yoke that has proved so becoming and is decorated with small beads. The sleeves are cut both with a flare and a close-fitting cuff.

COAT OF POM-POM WITH SEAL-COLLAR



A coat at once handsome and practical is the sort that interests every woman. An example of this happy combination appears above in a model made of pom-pom cloth with collar of Hudson seal. It has a belt fastening in front and a novel shaped panel across the back. Buttons and large patch pockets are details of finishing that have been cleverly managed.

NEW STYLES IN GIRLS' COATS

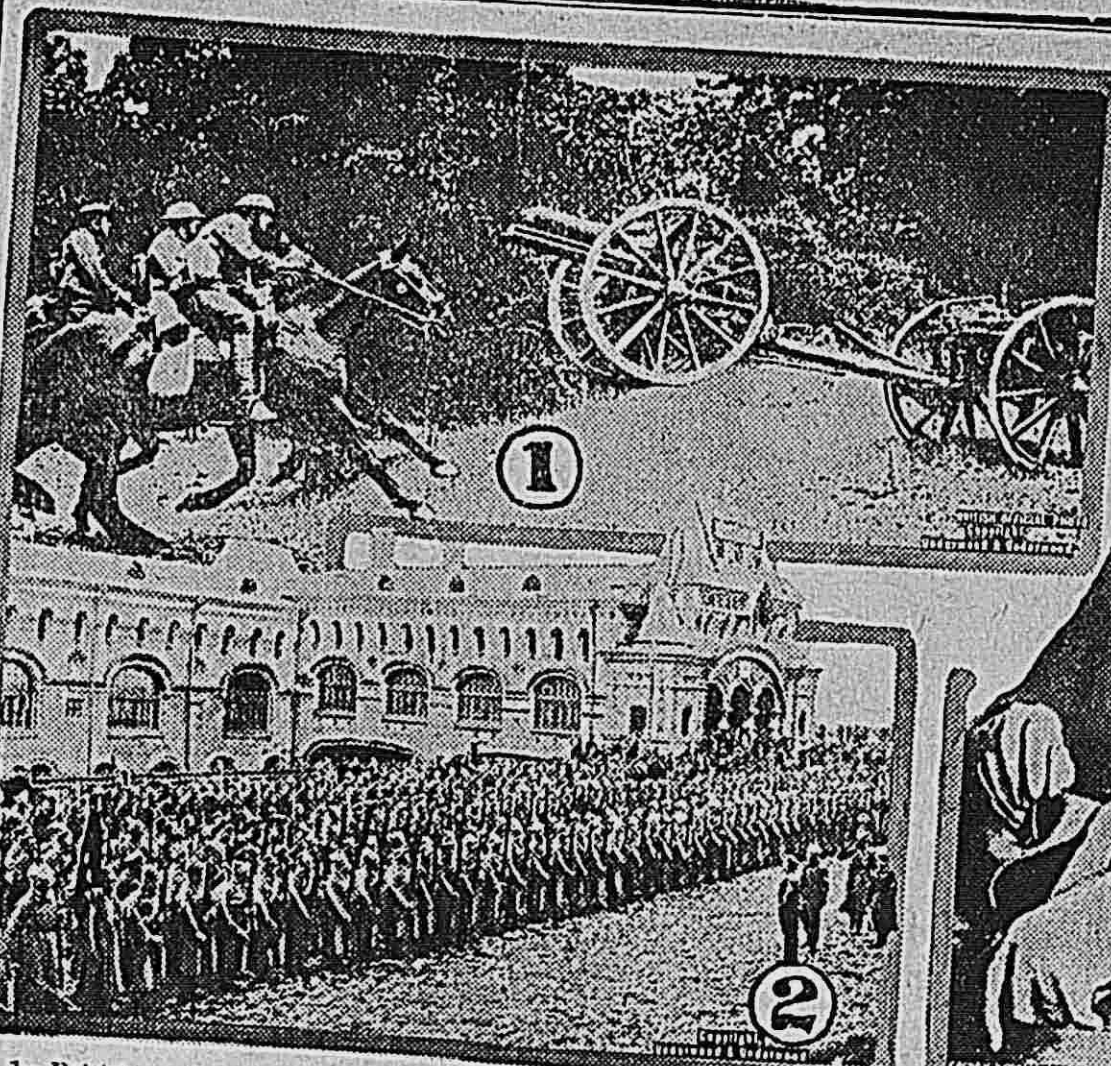


If the general effect of its style is good and the material of which it is made reliable, there is not much more to be required of the fall coat for young girls. The season calls for quiet colors—blue, green, brown along with blue, green and black and white mixtures. The convertible collar of fur or fur fabric and a narrow belt are almost invariably present.

FOX NECKPIECE ALWAYS SMART



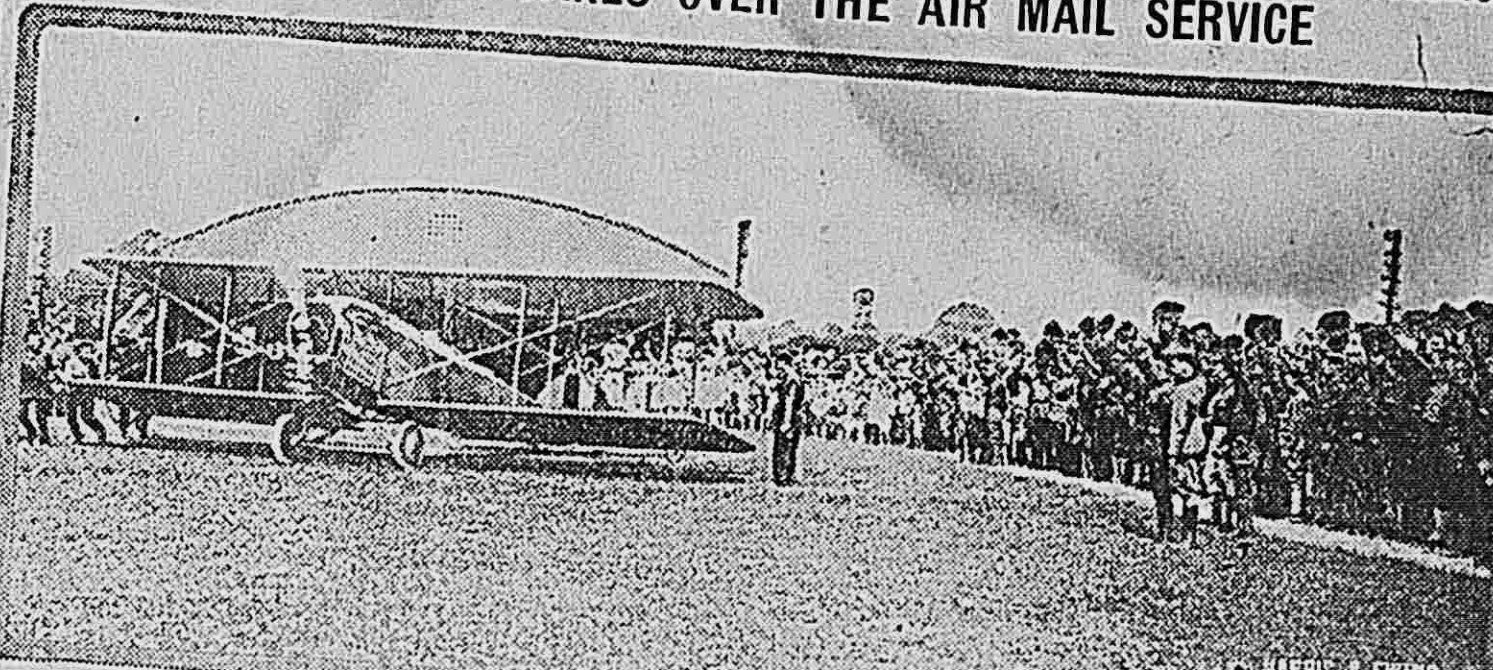
Some fur pieces serve only for winter wear and others do duty winter and summer. A scarf or a small cape is a good choice for an all-the-year-round like a single pelt of the fox, but is made of two skins. It is finished with head, claws and tail. Fox is a soft and very becoming fur. It is dyed in many colors, but the choicest skins are not dyed.



1—British artillery literally "on the jump," rushing up to the firing line. 2—Czech-Slovak forces being inspected at the railway station of Vladivostok before leaving for the interior. 3—Latest photograph of Marshal Foch, the master strategist of the allied armies.

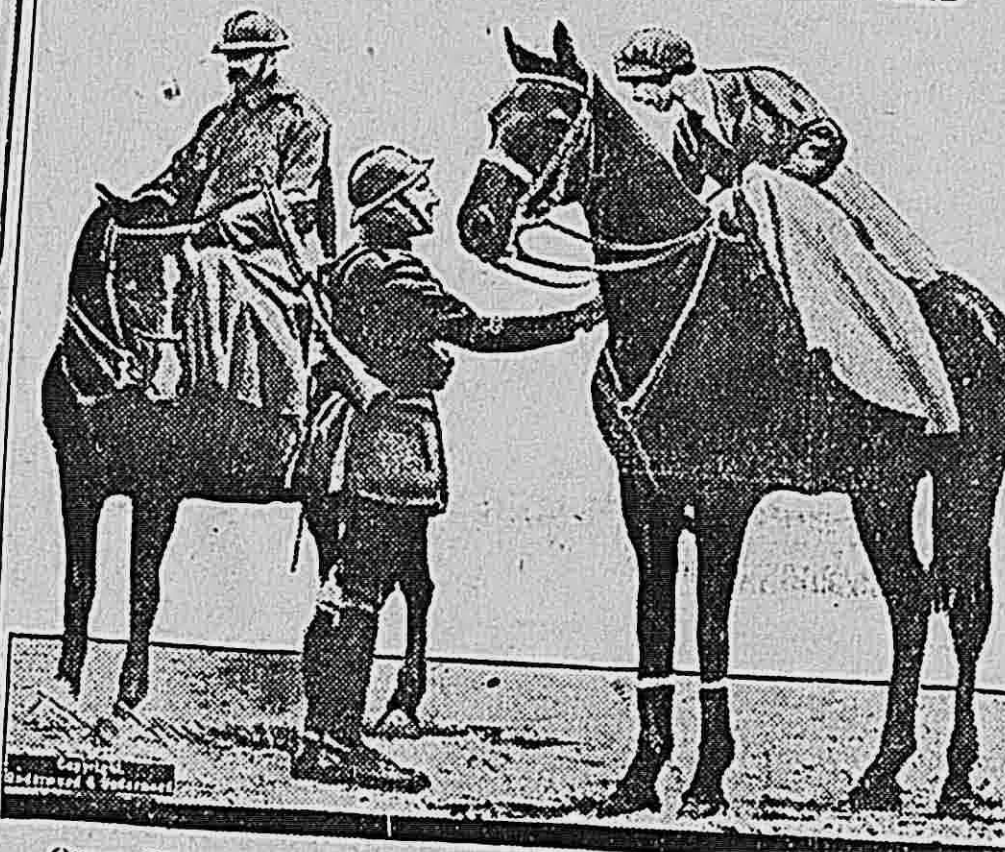


POST OFFICE TAKES OVER THE AIR MAIL SERVICE



The New York-Philadelphia-Washington airplane mail route passed formally into the control of the post office department August 2, when the first plane left the new landing field near Washington in the presence of government officials and an interested crowd. The mail-carrying planes are encircled by a band with the inscription "U. S. Mail."

BELGIAN QUEEN VISITS BATTLEFIELD



Queen Elizabeth of Belgium recently accompanied King Albert to a battlefield where their troops had just defeated the Huns. The queen is shown shaking the hand of one of the men cited for distinguished service in the fight.

OVERSEAS RED CROSS DRESS



The overseas field uniform for the American Red Cross is a dress of gray chambray, a white lawn cap that buttons over the back and a pointed apron fastening to the waist.

ARMY PIGEONS GOING TO THE FRONT



Carrier pigeons of the British army behave like disciplined soldiers and are a valuable asset of the British army. Here is shown a motor-transporting vehicle, which was formerly a bus, loading up with the pigeons to take them to the firing lines. The casualties among messenger birds of the British army are about 2 per cent. They are wounded not only by enemy shell, but by attacking hawks. The birds are placed in gas-proof baskets, but should they be gassed they are cared for at a hospital. There is also a prison for enemy birds which have been captured.

A Snub That Hurt.
"I am afraid Mr. Binger is not going to accept our invitation to call," said Mrs. Somers Day.
"Well," remonstrated her husband, "we can't allow ourselves to fret about who calls and who doesn't."
"But, my dear, Mr. Binger is the gentleman who drives around in a wagon and delivers ice."

Chinaman Saw His Duty.
Top Long, proprietor of a celestial laundry in Springfield, Ill., wants the world to know "a man from that place is serving in the army." That's why he hung an eight by eight-foot service flag in front of his establishment. The lone star represents Long Wing, the first and only Chinese to go in the draft from Springfield.

Thomas Paine on Monarchy.
When we survey the wretched condition of man under the monarchical and hereditary systems of government, dragged from his home by one power or driven by another and impoverished by taxes more than by enemies, it becomes evident that those systems are bad, and that a general revolution in the principle and construction of government is necessary.—Thomas Paine.

Local and Personal Happenings

Bye suits worth the money at Webb's.

Arthur Hadlock spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chicago.

All kinds and sizes of sweater coats for men and boys, at Webb's.

Wednesday at the Majestic House when "The Heir of the Ages."

Miss Gladys Panowski is spending a week with relatives at Lake Forest.

Mrs. Mary King of Racine is visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Mrs. A. G. Watson is entertaining mother, Mrs. Wallace from Waukegan.

Beginning with Monday Sept. 16, my dental parlor will be closed for two weeks. Dr. F. S. Morrell.

The fourth Liberty loan drive opens Sept. 28. Go to the bank and buy a bond. Don't wait to be asked.

Mrs. Mary King received a letter this week from her son Walter, who is now stationed at Camp Mills, N. Y.

Percy Hawkins left Monday for Hammond, Ind., where he has secured employment in an ammunition plant.

Arthur Edgar returned home from Milwaukee Monday evening where he has been receiving treatment for his eyes.

Sid Dibble will open the cider mill on the Rogers place, Sept. 1st, and will take in apples for grinding every Monday and Tuesday from that time on.

Lieut. John Kaluf who has been stationed at Indianhead, Md., for the past several months is spending this week at the home of his parents east of town.

Low Felter, Chas. Smith and Howard Smith left on Tuesday for Lake Kenzie, Wis., where they will enjoy the hunting and fishing for the next two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross, who have made their home in this village for the past four years are this week moving to Chicago where they expect to make their future home.

Mr. Kolkebeck has again entered the Western Theological Seminary to continue his course for the Sacred priesthood. His address will be the seminary, 2720 Washington boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stoll of Spear, Ill., were in attendance at the wedding of Miss Louise Hillebrand and Robert L. Smart Wednesday and are spending a few days as the guests of the Hillebrand family.

The Harvest Festival of St. Ignatius church will be held on the last Sunday of this month. A big service is being planned and the boy choir from Alendale Farm will furnish the music. All the boys of the Farm will attend this service and there will be a out-door procession as there was last year.

Leland Watson, Russell Smith, Fred Sheehan and Marshal Jack left this week to take up school work at the Lake Forest University. These young men who were included in the last registration have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the university which is to be taken over by the government the first of October and not only receive a certain amount of military training which will fit them for army life later on, but will also be given the educational advantages of the school.

From an Ottumwa paper of Sept. 11, Frank W. Hook has resigned his position as foreman of the tool plant of the People's Gas Light and Coke Co., of Chicago to enter the artillery officers training school at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. He is now here visiting his mother, Mrs. C. W. Whitmore, having arrived on the Burlington, Tuesday afternoon and finding a telegram awaiting him advising him of this appointment. He left immediately for Louisville. Mr. Hook is a graduate of the Ottumwa high school and of Armour Institute as chemical engineer, and was a corporal in the Mexican expedition.

PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning \$3.00

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478

OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST.

Underwear of all kinds and sizes, at Webb's.

Prepare to help a little in the fourth Liberty loan.

Mrs. A. Edgar attended the funeral of her little grand niece in Kenosha on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williams left on Monday morning for an auto trip to the Dells.

Arthur VanPatten was among the vacationers who left for Chetek Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Forbrich have received word that their son Eddie has arrived safely overseas.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238.

Three hundred and sixty-five men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five registered in Antioch last Thursday.

Mrs. E. L. Brook entertained a number of friends at a handkerchief show in honor of Miss Louise Hillebrand Monday afternoon.

Does anyone want a nice Collie dog? If so, they may have it by calling on Robt. Selter. A fine dog for a farm. Left by family returning to city.

The next regular meeting of Antioch Chapter, O. E. S., will be held Thursday evening, Sept. 26. There will be initiatory work. All members are requested to be present.

Lost, strayed or stolen from my pasture on Saturday evening, Sept. 14, a sorrel pony, weight about 700. Liberal reward will be given. Frank Harden, Antioch.

When you apply for a bond in the fourth Liberty loan drive you will be required to deposit 10% of the sum you wish to purchase. Make your application at either bank.

Don't forget the Harvest Festival and Euchre party at the Bristol town hall on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, for the benefit of St. Mary's church, at Bristol. Everybody welcome. Don't miss it.

The Antioch Milling company this week installed a fifty horse power gasoline engine of the Fairbanks-Morse make. The weight of the engine is eight tons and it cost over two thousand dollars.

We understand that there are a few people in this vicinity who last month were not willing to content themselves with the amount of sugar that the government has allotted to each person per month, but tried to beat the order by signing cards at different stores and obtaining sugar from each, thus exceeding their two pounds for each member of the family. Some of these violators have been cited to appear before the federal food administration in Chicago next week and it is strongly hinted that several more are to be called.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—My road mare, cheap. Inquire of Dr. Beebe. 51tf

FOR SALE—A few pure bred Decoy Duck Callers. D. A. Williams.

FOR RENT—Eight room house on Ida avenue. Inquire of Jos. Savage.

FOR SALE—Corn binders and binding twine. Inquire of C. F. Richards.

For Sale—Grapes for \$1.25 a bushel. Mrs. W. M. Kettlestrings, west shore of Channel Lake.

FOUND—An auto crank, owner may have same by calling at this office and paying for this ad.

FOR RENT—The old McDougal farm east of Loon Lake, 200 acres. Inquire of C. E. VanPatten, Antioch, Ill. 49tf

FOR SALE—Good driving horse, wt. 1,000. Broke double or single. Inquire at the C. W. Martin farm, Cross Lake.

FOR SALE—A book case and secretory combined, rag rug, 12x12, wheel barrow, garden and barn tools, also house and lot situated in Wilmot. Inquire of Mrs. Susie B. Pacey 2w3

FOR RENT—A farm of 160 acres, five and one half miles northeast of Antioch on the State line road, known as the late T. C. Kelly place. Possession given March 1. Can do fall plowing. For particulars write to Geo. B. Kelly, 1160 Lovel Ave., Chicago. w4

A. N. Tiffany was in Waukegan on Friday.

Men's and boy's shoes worth the money, at Webb's.

Mrs. Eva Kaye spent the fore part of this week in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Vac Babor spent the past few days in Chicago.

Buy your mackinaw coats while you can get them. Chase Webb.

Olive Thomas in "Betty Takes a Hand" at the Majestic Sunday.

W. E. Drom, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Kaye spent Friday in Waukegan.

The Hillebrand family is entertaining Miss Alice Krug of Dixon, Ill., this week.

Miss Virginia Radtke of Kenosha is enjoying a week's vacation at her home here.

Saturday Wm. S. Hart in "The Aryan" at the Majestic. Admission 11 and 22 cents.

Don't forget the Harvest Festival at the M. E. church next Thursday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sexsmith of Chicago spent over Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wedge.

Wm. S. Hart, Bessie Love and Louise Glaum. Three great stars in a great production at the Majestic Saturday.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Don't fail to see Wm. S. Hart in all Star Western Drama at the Majestic theater Saturday. Admission 11 and 22 cents.

Chas. Horan spent Wednesday in Chicago making arrangements to enter DePaul University, in the students army training corps.

Don't wait for some one to ask you to buy a bond, for their will be no soliciting committee on the fourth Liberty loan campaign. Just go to either bank and tell them how much you will take.

Harvest Festival Thursday afternoon and evening, Sept. 26. All kinds of grain and vegetables for sale. New England dinner served 5 to 7 o'clock. A fine program has been arranged for the evening.

The entertainment at the M. E. church on next Thursday evening will consist of two short sketches. One is the Modern Sewing Society and the other is the Harvest Queen and Her Maidens.

There is going to be something doing in the way of a good time, at the Royal Neighbor hall at the close of their next regular meeting of Olson Camp, Tuesday evening, Sept. 24. All members are invited to attend.

There is one little chap in Antioch who has the honor of claiming the same birthday as General Pershing. Last Friday, Sept. 13, was the birthday anniversary of the great general and on that day a baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Waters.

The boy choir of St. Ignatius church was taken on a day's outing to Chicago last Saturday. In the morning the boys were taken to the Municipal Pier and from there to Lincoln Park. They then visited the church of Our Saviour and after that were taken to Mr. Kolkebeck's residence in Ravenswood for dinner. After dinner they were taken to Riverview amusement park and spent the rest of the day on the different rides and amusement houses. This was given the boys in the place of their summer camp which was postponed for this summer.

Do Present Work Well.

Some people hunt more important work to do instead of doing the work they find to do. Any work well done opens the way to some task of importance.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,

Clio, Iowa.

INGALLS BROS.

OPTOMETRISTS

Graduates of McCormick

OPTICAL COLLEGE

EYES TESTED

GLASSES FITTED

ARTIFICIAL EYES

NO GRUMBLING AT PRIVATION

Britishers Willing to Substain on Short Rations if That Will Help Win the War for Liberty.

It really isn't necessary to tell the British people not to waste food. There is nothing eatable left on the average plate when the meal is finished. Meals are one interminable round of fish and eggs, fish and eggs. Eggs are found disguised under all manner of names, but always there are eggs, not seven times a week, but almost 21 times a week, writes Chester M. Wright, member of the American Federation of Labor mission to England.

Ment is rationed by a card system. So is sugar, of which you may have six ounces a week and no more. One of the best hotels in London is serving butter or margarine only once daily. Many hotels have none for days at a time.

Desserts are a thing of the past recorded in history but not among the things extant. Milk is rationed. Tea soon will be. Bread is rationed. Hotels will serve you with one brown roll per meal. The average man would be amazed at the British menu today, but the British do not grumble. They go on short rations knowing that it must be done, and accept it as part of the war that must be carried victoriously.

Even if it were possible to break the food restrictions the average Britisher has not the slightest desire to get more to eat than his neighbors. Especially among the British workers is there an obvious grim satisfaction when members of the American labor mission and speakers tell how ships are being rushed to completion in 26 states, and how self-denial by the British people in matters of food and luxuries make each ton of maximum value and effect in prosecuting the war to a finish.

The British workers realize that more than half their food comes from the United States.

"The less food the more troops," is the slogan which appeals especially to the Clyde ship builders, one of whom said: "If ships from the United States are laden as far as possible with soldiers and ammunition, then every bolt we drive is as good as a rifle shot against the Germans."

War of the Roses.

The war of the roses that never ends is a war to vanquish beauty with greater beauty. For long ages, since history began, this has been going on. Japan and India, Serbia and Persia cheered on contestants a dozen centuries before Damascus gave to the Crusaders the damask rose for occidental culture. "Decisions" have only temporary significance. For example, as Paris gave Venus the award of beauty, his namesake city gives southern California the gold medal, the prize of honor at the Bagatelle competition. But California must meet world competition in years to come and must maintain her form or get out of the running. Rose culture is a progressive art.

As for the Germans, we believe they were not represented at Bagatelle. That does not matter much. In this, as in their science, the Teutons are rather imitators than originators. True their Duchess de Mecklenburg, their Cornelia Koch, their Felenberg and particularly their Princess de Sagan, with its rich mirror and crimson loveliness, have attracted English attention. But these are all modifications of French types, as the Kronprinzessin Victoria is a modification of the Bourbon rose.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Somebody Must Have Told Him.

Jay McCord of exemption board No. 3 finds the young negroes of the district an inexhaustible source of delight. "They refer," he says, "quite rightly to their 'consecration papers.' One of them, whose patriotism was of the right kind, returned his questionnaire the other day. 'Well, George, do you waive exemption?' I asked him. 'Oh, yassah, boss, yassah. Ah'll waive anything. Jes' give me a flag—a United States flag, if you got one—ah'll show you whether Ah kin wave it.'"

Another, says Mr. McCord, wrote in his questionnaire that his allowance to his wife was \$100 a month.

"That's fair enough," I said. "Let's see—how much do you make?"

"Ten dollars a week, boss. Ah's a porter."

"Ten dollars a week, eh? Then you shoot craps?"

"The darkey's eyes bulged with surprise. 'Huccum yo' know dat, boss,' he gasped; 'who done tol' you Ah shoot craps?'"—Chicago Tribune.

All France at War.

"If you want to see a whole nation in arms, go to France," says a hearty, good-looking United States soldier boy just back from the war front, and now in a hospital. "It's not just in the cities. It's in the little country towns. I've seen old women at work in the fields, women so feeble that they had to walk with a cane when they weren't working. I've seen an old French mother wheeling fertilizer up to the top of the hill. She had to do the work because her men folks were in the trenches. After every trip up the hill she came tottering down, and you might have thought she couldn't wheel another load. She did, though. I tell you, the spirit of those French people is the wonder of this war."

Where He Stopped.

"Mr. Bliggins speaks four or five languages," remarked Miss Cayenne.

"Valuable accomplishment."

"It would be if he could think up something worth saying in any one of them."

INNER TUBES

... AT ...

Bargain Prices

We have too many left. We must close them out at the following prices:

28x3 . . . \$2.25

30x3 1-2 . . . 3.00

32x3 1-2 . . . 3.25

34x4 . . . 4.50

Remember they are the best tubes in the market and they won't last a week at these prices.

COME QUICK

King's Drug Store

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

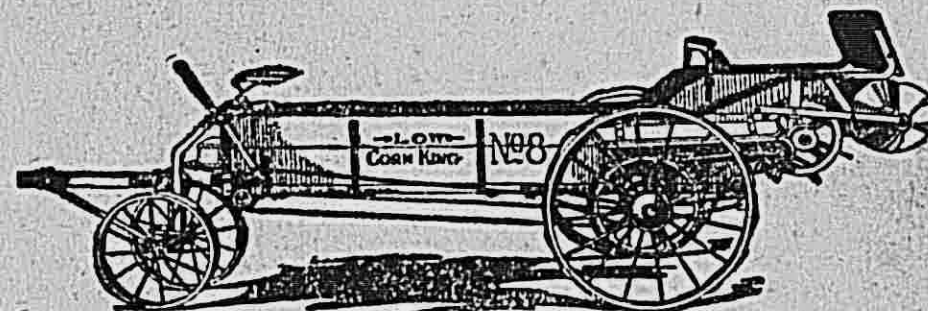
Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

LOW CORN KING



An Increase From Every Acre

ONE SURE way to get a profitable increase from every acre planted this year is to increase the fertility of the soil. The least expensive, least troublesome, and surest way to do this is to apply stable manure in a light, even top dressing with a Low Corn King manure spreader. The manure is already accumulated. The soil needs it and will respond to proper spreading. Five to eight tons to the acre does the business. No more help, no more power is needed. Just buy and use a light draft

Low Corn King Manure Spreader

Three sizes—small, medium, and large. All narrow boxes. All steel frames with working parts of the spreader securely attached to the frame. Turns short. Drive from both rear wheels. Return apron driven by worm gear which insures even spreading up hill and down. Pull comes straight on steel frame. Solid two-inch rear axle working in roller bearings carries seventy-five per cent of the load. All-steel beater cannot warp, shrink, or rot. Built up to International Harvester standards of quality in every respect. Buy a Corn King spreader and use it. The increased yield from a few acres will pay for your spreader. Come in and place your order now.

MANURE SPREADERS

Chas. F. Richards, Antioch, Agent.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

24 North Dearborn St. Chicago

DR. L. H. COULSON

Veterinarian

Both Phones Grayslake, Ill.

YANKS SHATTER GERMAN LINE IN FIRST BIG DRIVE

Take Many Towns and Over 20,000 Prisoners in St. Mihiel Sector.

GENERAL PERSHING IN COMMAND OF U. S. TROOPS

Town of St. Mihiel Left Intact by Germans and Valuable Railroads Are Now in Hands of Americans—Yanks Reach German Border—Fortress of Metz Is Within Gun Range—Pershing and Secretary Baker Watch Battle From Advanced Observation Post.

London, Sept. 16.—The American army under General Pershing advanced from two to three miles on a 30-mile front since afternoon. The guns on the fortress at Metz have come into action against the Americans.

The line at noon ran through Norroy, on the Moselle, Hamcourt, Dancourt and to Abancourt, on the old line. The enemy appears to be withdrawing to some farther line which will protect the railway communications in the vicinity of Metz, which at present are under the long range fire of the Americans.

Yanks Take 150 Square Miles.
Paris, Sept. 16.—Paris and London estimated that General Pershing had captured more than 20,000 prisoners in the St. Mihiel drive. The following dispatches show the battle already counted and that it is possible that this number may be much larger:

Capture Prisoners and Guns.
With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 16.—Capture of 15,000 prisoners, a mass of material and more than 100 guns in the St. Mihiel salient was announced by General Pershing.

"In the St. Mihiel salient we secured the desired results," the statement said. "In 27 hours we liberated 150 square miles of territory, took 15,000 prisoners, a mass of material and more than 100 guns."

Entire Salient Captured.
London, Sept. 14.—More than 12,000 prisoners, 100 guns and a score of towns have been taken by the Americans in their offensive at St. Mihiel. The entire salient now has been captured. The railway from Verdun to Commercy, Toul and Nancy now is open to entente allies.

All the villages in the St. Mihiel salient were captured by the Americans and the front in this sector was reduced from some forty miles to a little under twenty miles.

Forts of Metz Within Range.
The outer forts of Metz are within gun range of the American artillery. The town of St. Mihiel, which has been captured by the Americans, was left intact by the Germans. The Verdun-Commercy-Toul-Nancy railroad was not damaged, and this will be a great help to the entente allies. This railway follows the western bank of the Meuse river and runs through St. Mihiel. It is a double-track road, but has been under fire of German guns and useless where it approaches St. Mihiel since 1914.

Another valuable line of rail from Thiaucourt to St. Mihiel by which the Germans fed their troops in the salient, also was left intact. The operation of the Americans must be regarded as a big local success. All the objectives were reached.

Yanks Reach German Border.
The latest news from the St. Mihiel sector shows that the battle line now runs directly from Pagny on the Moselle river to Hattenville and along the foot of the heights of the Meuse, Pagny, a town on the Moselle river, is on the western border of Germany.

The claim made by the Germans in the official communication that they foresaw the evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient and prepared for it for as many years as the war has lasted hardly is borne out in view of the number of prisoners and guns taken. At the same time the fact that very few stores were left behind appears to indicate that the Germans had prepared to quit the ground.

Yanks Renew Attack at Dawn.
With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 14.—General Pershing's troops continued their steady advance against the St. Mihiel salient throughout the night. They reached and even passed the objectives set for them. Prisoners continue to pour in. The Americans renewed the attack at dawn.

Large quantities of German supplies and material have been secured, but there has been no time to check them up.

The Germans made only one counter-attack in an attempt to stem the onrushing tide of Americans. The Germans, however, began their protection.

HUNS MUTINY; KILL 11 BOYS

Regiment Refuses to Go to Front and Fights Yanks of the Home Defense Guard.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—A German regiment, the Twenty-fifth, mutinied at Cologne on August 31, according to the Telegram.

An eyewitness said the soldiers on being ordered to leave Cologne for the western front refused to board a train. Another regiment was ordered to force

the refractory troops to enter the cars but refused to fire on their comrades.

A detachment of the home defense guard, composed of youths, was then ordered to undertake the task. A fight followed in which 11 boys of the defense guard were killed and many others were injured.

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—The German socialist party and the trade unions sent a communication to Chancellor Hertling recently pointing out the growing dissatisfaction among the working people because of insufficient food.

After the American artillery had reached a drumfire intensity the American soldiers went over the top behind a barrage singing loudly:

"Where do we go from here, boys?"

Americans Advance Nine Miles.

According to dispatches from the fighting front the Americans have driven forward nearly nine miles at places.

The firing line now runs from Pagny on the Moselle and on the German border, straight west through Hattenville, thence northward along the foot of the heights of the Meuse to the region of Verdun.

The front now has been reduced from a distance of more than forty miles to less than twenty.

By capturing the salient the Americans, with some French aid, have not only removed the menace of the Germans in this region, but have freed a great number of French villages.

The map shows this number must run to considerable more than twenty, although many places are small.

Airmen Bomb Metz Railroads.

While the American First army was pressing forward through St. Mihiel salient allied aviators were intensively bombing the German railroads around Metz and Courcelles. The aviators also attacked the Metz station and transports with good results.

Baker and Pershing See Battle.

With the American Army on the Lorraine front, Sept. 14.—Away out in an advanced observation post General Pershing, commander in chief of the American army, and Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, watched the Americans smash their way to victory on the battle front between the Meuse and Moselle rivers.

General Pershing and Secretary Baker took up their station in the muddy rain-lashed post of observation before the infantry went over the top in the cold, wet dawn.

The Americans, supported by a great fleet of tanks, went forward with an irresistible rush, and three lines of German entrenchments were captured in a single bound.

First Big Blow by Yanks.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 13.—Gen. John J. Pershing's American army—an all-American army—struck its first blow Thursday in the St. Mihiel sector, and today the great triangular salient which projected into the allies' lines between Verdun and Nancy is crushed on both sides.

The attack, which started early in the morning, extended on the southern side for a distance of 12 miles, from St. Mihiel to Pont a Mousson, and northward from St. Mihiel for a distance of eight miles. French troops, co-operating with the Americans, struck at the southern point of the salient at St. Mihiel.

The offensive, the first struck on a pretentious scale by the Americans, is under the immediate direction of General Pershing, and is being executed by American officers and troops.

Tanks, artillery, airplanes, even down to the narrow gauge roads rushing forward ammunition—all are American.

The tanks did splendid service. Heavy concrete "pill boxes," sheltering machine guns, were encountered at frequent intervals, as well as other naturally strong machine gun emplacements. These the American-manned tanks put out of action, either by direct fire or by charging over them, killing the crews and wrecking the pieces.

Foch's Troops Make New Gains.

London, Sept. 17.—By slow but relentless advances the French under General Mangin are forcing the Germans from their positions at the western end of the Chemin des Dames defenses until now it is believed in many quarters here the enemy soon must give up part of this line, which protects Laon from the south.

The French war office statement in announcing that Marshal Foch's forces have taken Vailly, on the north bank of the Aisne, and have occupied the plateau north and east of Vauxaillon and Colles-sur-Aisne, reveals the gradual progress toward the Chemin des Dames, which now is less than half a mile away at points.

North of Laifaux mill, the French also have taken Mont des Singes.

The Germans have come forward repeatedly in this region in an effort to stay the advance of General Mangin, but in the local fighting here for a week have slowly but surely been driven back. The fierceness and stubbornness of their resistance, is shown by the official announcement that the French have taken more than 3,500 prisoners in these recent operations.

On the British front Field Marshal Haig's men have advanced eastward from Ypres, and in the neighborhood of La Basse. Farther to the south the lines have been thrown out until posts have been re-established at Oppy and Cauchy-Cauchy, north of the Arras-Cambrai road.

Havrincourt and Gouzeaucourt, still farther to the south, have been under heavy artillery fire.

The refractory troops to enter the cars but refused to fire on their comrades.

A detachment of the home defense guard, composed of youths, was then ordered to undertake the task. A fight followed in which 11 boys of the defense guard were killed and many others were injured.

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WILSON REFUSES AUSTRIA'S PLEA FOR PEACE MEET

Tells Vienna That He Has Stated Terms of the United States.

PRESIDENT IS OPPOSED TO SECRET CONFERENCE

Nation's Chief Executive Makes Quick Reply to Hun Proposal—Answers for All the Allied Nations—America Determined to Prosecute War to Victory and Will Refuse Any Half-way Compromise With the Enemy.

WILSON REJECTS PEACE OFFER.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Secretary Lansing issued the following statement: "I am authorized by the president to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents: 'The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States will consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.'

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson rejected, categorically and unequivocally, the invitation of the Austro-Hungarian government to a secret conference for a discussion of terms of peace.

The president informs Austria-Hungary and her allies in effect that he will not talk peace until any or all of them signify readiness to accept the terms of peace which he has outlined in his public utterances during the last nine months.

The United States thus makes known its determination to prosecute the war to victory and to refuse any halfway compromise with Potsdam. When the Germans surrender they can have peace on terms that will safeguard the world from the menace of Prussian militarism. It is no doubt that the allies will echo Mr. Wilson's declaration.

The President's Terms.
These terms, referred to in the reply dictated to the Austrian note, were clearly set out in President Wilson's Fourth of July speech at Mount Vernon, as follows:

"1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sincerely observed, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the people directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

Wilson Makes Decision Alone.
Without conference with his official advisers, Mr. Wilson decided upon his course immediately after reading the text of the Austrian note published in the morning newspapers. He determined to make his attitude known to the public before the close of the day in order to set at rest any possible doubts of the position of the government toward the Teutonic peace jockey.

A few hours later, W. A. F. Eken-gren, the Swedish minister, telephoned to Mr. Lansing that he had received a diplomatic communication which he was instructed to deliver to the Ameri-

can government. The envoy stated that the communication was being decoded and translated, and that he expected to be able to bring it to the state department before the close of the afternoon.

Mr. Wilson then decided to make his attitude known in an immediate reply to the Vienna government and to make public the response without delay. He dictated the brief reply and transmitted it to Mr. Lansing. Late in the afternoon Mr. Eken-gren arrived at the state department and was closeted with the secretary of state less than two minutes, just long enough to deliver the Austrian note and observe diplomatic amenities.

Answer Rushed to Vienna.
Mr. Lansing and Assistant Secretary of State Phillips immediately compared the official text of the note with the cabled press version and found them substantially identical. Thereupon the secretary of state appeared before the waiting correspondents and read his official statement containing the text of the reply.

The answer was sent to Vienna through the Swiss government. Mr. Lansing transmitted the text to Herr Sulzer, the Swiss minister, and asked the envoy of there was any objection to making the reply public at once, inasmuch as ordinarily diplomatic notes are held in confidence until receipt. Mr. Sulzer said he could see no possible objection, the Austrian government having made public the text of its invitation in advance of its receipt in Washington.

The instant rejection of the Austrian proposition by the president met with universal approval in Washington.

Even Representative Meyer of London of New York, Socialist and pacifist, who voted against declaring war on Germany, came out strongly against trifling with the peace lures of the central powers.

Attempt to Divide Allies.
London, Sept. 18.—A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, giving his personal viewpoints on the Austrian peace note at a luncheon to visiting Dominion journalists, said:

"It is incredible that anything can come of this proposal."

Coming after the recent speech of Friedrich von Payer, the German imperial vice chancellor, Mr. Balfour said "this cynical proposal of the Austrian government is not a genuine attempt to obtain peace. It is an attempt to divide the allies."

"I cannot honestly, in the proposals now made to us, as I have been able to study them," Mr. Balfour said, "see the slightest hope that a goal we desire—the goal of a peace which shall be more than a truce—can really be attained."

The foreign secretary said he was utterly unable to see that a conference proposed by Austria could have the desired end.

Mr. Balfour said no one should take upon himself the task of rejecting with a light heart any proposal which would shorten the length of the war.

He also declared that no coalition ever had been so strong as the allied coalition, and that the enemy would not succeed in breaking it.

Might Have Great Value.
Conversations such as were proposed by Austria-Hungary, Mr. Balfour said, undoubtedly would have great value under certain circumstances. He said they would serve to smooth out obscurities, such as questions of pride, but he declared that the questions now between the belligerents were definitely defined.

"I am not taking the proposals of two years ago or of last year, but of last week," Secretary Balfour said. "The German vice chancellor, speaking for the German government clearly and without obscure verbiage showed where Germany stood on the question of Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, the German colonies, and the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties."

The foreign secretary said he agreed with the Austrian note when its authors pointed out that the whole of civilization was at stake and that the prolongation of hostilities was a risk of or sacrifice of a great deal that was really dear to everybody interested in the progress of mankind.

Squeezing Russia for Millions.
The terms of peace and war were so tremendous and the calamities imposed by the continuation of hostilities so overwhelming, he said, that he would never treat with disrespect any peace proposal.

It could not be more clearly set forth than it was by Von Payer last week that German intended to pay no indemnity to Belgium, Mr. Balfour continued. He indicated, the foreign secretary said, that Germany did not believe in the principle of indemnities, and yet at the same time she was squeezing millions of dollars out of Russia.

"This," the speaker went on, "was for the wrongs Russia is supposed to have done Germany. How can those wrongs be compared with the devastation and ruin which Germany is wreaking on Russia now?"

Large areas and killing off other vegetation.

But men of science discovered that what was despised as a weed is really a plant having market value as a raw material for soap. The discovery was due to the fact that for a long time Indian and Mexican women have used a decoction of soapweed for toilet purposes, particularly for washing the hair.

It is especially suited for this purpose because it is wholly free from alkali.

DESPISED PLANT HAS VALUE
"Spanish Bayonet" Put to Good Use as a Raw Material for the Manufacture of Soap.

The soapweed, or Spanish bayonet, flourishes in western Kansas, southern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Until a few years ago it was regarded simply as a troublesome weed. Farmer and ranch owner took great pains to exterminate it on account of its habit of spreading over

EMPLOYERS HAVE DUTY CLASSIFYING THE NEW REGISTRANTS.

Pointing out the duty of employers of labor in assuming a proper share of responsibility for the classification of new registrants under the selective service act, a communication from Provost Marshal General Crowder has been made public. The points emphasized are as follows:

I have noticed, in the general expressions of the public attitude which reach this office, two frequent features which lead me to the present comments. One of these features is the belief that the process of awarding deferred classification to a registrant requires merely the filling out of the questionnaire, and that the selective service boards will perceive the propriety of making the deferment, without the assistance furnished by the registrant's formal claim indicating the deferment desired. The other feature is the employer's failure to realize his responsibility to intervene in aiding the board's determination, and therefore to inform himself fully on all the considerations which should affect the decision as to deferment.

As to the first mentioned belief, it must be pointed out that if it were universally acted upon, the process of classification would be seriously hampered and delayed. Someone must indicate that the individual case is one which should arrest the special attention of the boards in respect to the registrant's occupational status. The boards do not possess a superhuman omniscience.

Boards Will Make Examination.
The boards will do all that they possibly can, on their own initiative, to reach a just decision by a complete examination of the questionnaire, even where no claim is expressly made. A registrant is therefore at liberty, if he sees fit, to trust to the scrutiny of the boards to discover the necessity for his deferment.

Nevertheless, the boards will welcome and will need all the aid that can be furnished by the indication of a claim made for deferment.

2. Why should the employer, or other third person, in such cases, make the claim? Because the employer in this situation represents the nation, because (in the statutory phrase) "the maintenance of the military establishment or of national interest during the emergency" requires that some well-advised third person should look after that national interest, which the registrant himself may not have sufficiently considered.

It is often forgotten that the selective draft is only one element in the depletion of a particular industry's man-power. A second and large element is found in the voluntary withdrawals for enlistment; how large this may be seen from the circumstance that the total inductions by draft have reached some 2,000,000, while the total enlistments in army and navy amount to some 1,400,000—nearly three-quarters as many. A third element, very large, but unknown as to its precise extent, has been the transfer of labor power from one industry to another, namely, into the distinctively war industries offering the inducements of higher wages. How relatively small, in actual effect, has been the effect of the selective draft is seen in the fact that, for all the occupations represented in the 8,700,000 classified registrants of January, 1918, the percentage of the entire industrial population represented by the class 1 registrants amounted to only 6 per cent. It ran as low as 3 per cent for some occupations, and correspondingly higher for some other occupations; but the national average was only 6 per cent. Any notably larger depletion in particular industries must therefore have been due, partly to enlistments, and in probably greater degree, to voluntary transfers into other industries.

Must Remember Nation's Needs.
These other influences are therefore to be kept in mind by employers and others, in weighing the question whether the best solution, in the national interest, is to ask for the deferment of individuals or groups of men. Such deferments may assist the immediate situation in the particular establishment; but they merely force the army and the navy to seek elsewhere for the same number of men thus deferred. The quantitative needs of the military forces are known and imperative; and any given quantity of deferments will ultimately have to be made up by the depletion of some other occupation. Thus it becomes the employer's duty to consider these aspects of deferment, in seeking that solution of his own problem which best comports with the national interest.

The keynote of purpose for all of us ought to be, and I am sure will be, that wise and profoundly significant phrase in the act of congress under which we operate, "the maintenance of the military establishment or of the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

New York's Systematic Growth.
A remarkable forecast of population of New York is brought to light in copies of the Scientific American for September 8, 1890. A statistician for the manual of the common council shows the population of the city to increase until 1905 would have been the population of New York 5,257,493, a figure almost in accord with the census of that time.

Optimistic Thought.
When one science is learned others become easy.

Seems All Right.
Patience—That woman next door has got another new hat.

Patience—Well, suppose she has? "She seems to have hit on the brain."

"Well, isn't that the place for a hat?"

Surely Not Bump of Knowledge.
"O'Brien" met Flanagan and noticed he had a big lump on his forehead. "Hello," said O'Brien, "is that a bump of knowledge?" "Indeed, it's not," said Flanagan. "It's a bump of ignorance of knowing nothing about boxing."

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CHILDREN AND WOMEN ON SHIP SUNK BY ENEMY

Hunt for Peace as They Kill Babies in Stormy Sea.

18 PERSONS ARE MISSING

Six Hundred and Seventy-One Rescued—Bodies of Children Taken Aboard—Vessel Was Bound for South Africa.

London, Sept. 17.—The British liner Galway Castle, of 7,988 tons, was torpedoed Thursday and on Friday. It had 900 persons aboard, of whom 771 were reported saved. The 180 missing include 120 passengers, 30 naval and military officers, and 33 of the crew.

The president's warning went in a letter addressed to the machinists replying to resolutions forwarded to him announcing the strike because of dissatisfaction over the war labor board's award and a later interpretation by an umpire.

The war department also has taken over the Smith & Wesson company of Springfield, Mass., and will operate the plant and business to secure continuous production and prevent industrial disturbance.

The company recently gave notice that it would prefer to have the government operate its plant rather than abide by a decision of the war labor board enforcing collective bargaining.

Mr. Wilson's letter was addressed to the Bridgeport district lodge of the International Association of Machinists and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn.

London, Sept. 16.—Notwithstanding the allies' declaration of Germany's peace offer, Count von Hertling, the Imperial German chancellor, is convinced that peace is nearer than is generally supposed, according to an address made by the chancellor before the trades unionist leaders in Germany, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The chancellor declared both the German government and army leaders desired an understanding and peace and that the government and the army leaders were against all conquests.

As soon as he was convinced of the impossibility of an agreement with the upper house on the suffrage question, the chancellor said, he would dissolve the lower house.

U. S. TO FIX COTTON PRICE
President Will Act After Committee Investigates the General Situation.

Washington, Sept. 16.—President Wilson announced that a fair price for raw cotton will be fixed if that should be deemed necessary after the committee to be appointed by the war industries board has completed its inquiry into the general cotton situation.

During the investigation a separate committee of three, soon to be named, will buy cotton for use of the United States government and the allies at prices to be approved by the president.

Since most of the cotton of the country is required for war uses, this government buying is expected to stabilize prices.

HOUSE PASSES BOND BILL
Designed to Aid in Sale of Liberty Securities by Making Them Exempt From Federal Tax.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The house on Friday passed the bill designed to aid the sale of Liberty bonds by making them exempt from federal tax when sold to individuals and corporations. There was not a dissenting vote.

TWO FLYERS DIE IN TEXAS
Lieut. C. R. Jones of Chicago and Enlisted Man Killed When Plane Crashes to Earth.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 16.—Lieut. C. R. Jones, Chicago, was killed instantly and an enlisted man named Lantz, was fatally injured here when their airplane crashed to earth in a spin. Lantz died shortly after the accident.

Accepts Crown of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse has accepted the Finnish crown. The Finnish diet will meet soon to confirm the acceptance.

Swiss Medal for Wilson
Committee Formed to Recognize Aid of United States in Providing Food.

Berne, Sept. 16.—A committee has been formed here for the purpose of offering to President Wilson a gold medal as a token of Swiss esteem for the valuable assistance the United States has given to Switzerland by providing bread, grain and other victuals.

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Debeney Given High Honor.
Paris, Sept. 17.—General Debeney has been raised to the dignity of grand officer of the Legion of Honor. The citation was made in recognition of brilliant services in stopping the German drive toward Amiens last March.

Grant Higher Freight Rates.
Washington, Sept. 17.—Increased rates on packing-house products moving from east of Chicago to Pacific coast points were authorized by the interstate commerce commission. The new rates are 20 to 30 cents higher.

Try to Rob Illinois Bank.
Dixon, Ill., Sept. 17.—Five bandits, believed to have been Earl Darr, "Big Joe" Moran and others who escaped from the county jail in Chicago, made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the bank at Mount Morris.

DRAFT WARNING GIVEN STRIKERS

President Tells Machinists They Must Fight if They Refuse to Work.

MUST ABIDE BY DECISION

Wilson Notifies Men at Bridgeport, Conn., That Unless They Return They Will Be Ordered Into Army.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Striking machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., have been notified by President Wilson that unless they return to work and abide by the wage award of the war labor board they will be barred from employment for a year and draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption from military service based upon their alleged usefulness on war production.

The president's warning went in a letter addressed to the machinists replying to resolutions forwarded to him announcing the strike because of dissatisfaction over the war labor board's award and a later interpretation by an umpire.

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WE ARE HARD AS STEEL—THE KAISER



U. S. TROOPS SAVED 24,000,000 FIGHTERS

WHITE STAR LINER PERSIC IS TORPEDOED.

Destroyers Rescue 2,800 American Soldiers—Not a Man Lost or Even Injured.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The navy department announced on Wednesday the receipt of a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that a British liner carrying American troops was torpedoed September 8 off the English coast. All on board were saved.

London, Sept. 13.—An American troopship with 2,800 men on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The ship was beached.

(The United States navy department announced that the vessel was the White Star liner Persic of 12,043 tons.)

In order to save time, instead of launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which surrounded the stricken vessel. The troopship was one of a large convoy approaching the English coast and was about 200 miles out. The torpedoing took place Friday at 3 p. m.

There was no sign of panic on board. Many of the troops were from Chicago and Cleveland. No one was injured. Something had gone wrong with the troopship's engines, which compelled her for a time to lag behind the rest of the convoy, but the trouble had been fixed up and she was fast catching up with the other transports when a torpedo hit her just forward of the engine room.

RED SOX WIN WORLD TITLE
Boston Americans Defeat Chicago Nationals in Battle for Championship—Score, 2 to 1.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Max Flack, by mauling a line drive in the third inning, gave Boston a 2 to 1 victory in the deciding game of the world series of 1918.

Boston won the title, four to two. Tyner and Mays had been pitching beautifully with the margin in favor of the Chicago southpaw. He had wavered in the third, passing two of the enemy. Then he had gamely pitched himself out and two were gone when Whitteman, the jinx of the Cubs during the whole series, lined to Flack. It looked as if the inning was safely over but the ball popped out of Max' mitts and two runs raced over the plate.

U. S. ARMY AT ARCHANGEL
American Troops Land in Siberia to Assist Allied Forces in Northern Russia.

Washington, Sept. 13.—American troops have landed at Archangel to assist the other allied forces there in their campaign for the re-establishment of order in northern Russia. This announcement was authorized by General March, chief of staff. For military reasons the number of soldiers landing was not revealed, nor was it made clear from whence they had embarked. It was assumed, however, that the soldiers had been sent from English camps, where Americans are training.

Baker Returning to Paris.
Paris, Sept. 17.—Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war, who has been on the American front watching the offensive, has returned to Paris. It is announced that he expects to depart shortly for England.

Hold Five Draft Evaders.
Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 17.—Five men—four of them brothers and all citizens of Tulsa, near here—were held here, in lieu of a \$100 bond each, following their arraignment on charges of failure to register.

ALLIES SMASH BALKAN FRONT

Serbs and French Capture First and Second Line Bulgarian Positions.

TAKE PRISONERS AND GUNS

Action Is Only Prelude to Important Offensive in Which British and Greeks Will Take Part.

London, Sept. 18.—The capture of the first and second line Bulgarian positions along a ten-mile section of the Dolran-Vardar front on Sunday was announced by A. J. Balfour, the foreign secretary, at a reception to the Greek delegation. He referred to this, which involved the taking of 800 prisoners and ten guns as the prelude to an important offensive, bringing greater triumphs in which the British and Greek troops would take an equal and glorious part.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Launching of an offensive against the Bulgarians on the Saloniki front by the reorganized Serbian army, in co-operation with French forces, and the capture of three strongly fortified Bulgarian positions, is announced in an official Serbian communication received here from Saloniki.

The positions taken are Teak Vetrnik, Dobropole and the Mountain Sokol, which the Bulgars had held for the last two and a half years, and were regarded as their strongest places.

Starting Sunday after artillery preparation, the Serbians and French moved forward, reaching their objectives and were still going when Monday's dispatch was filed.

The communication follows: Saloniki, Sept. 18.—After necessary artillery preparation, started on September 14, the Serbian army, in co-operation with French troops, attacked Bulgarian positions on the front—Teak Vetrnik (4,724 feet), Dobropole (5,577 feet) and Mountain Sokol (4,637 feet). These positions represent by far the most important points held by the enemy on the Saloniki front, and the Bulgarians have been fortifying them for the last 30 months.

"Our attack has been completely successful; the enemy front is now pierced, and all three of the mentioned positions are in our hands. We have taken several hundred Bulgarian prisoners, numerous guns and great quantities of other war materials. Our operation continues."

CITIZENS OF ALLIES HELD
Subjects of Britain and France Thrown Into Prison by Bolshevik Officials.

Stockholm, Sept. 13.—Eleven Englishmen and eleven French citizens have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul in Petrograd, according to apparently reliable information received here today from the Russian city.

The Englishmen incarcerated include R. H. B. Lockhart, the British consul general at Moscow, who was condemned to death by the bolshevik government, but who escaped execution as the result of the intervention of all the neutral diplomatic representatives.

(The fortress of SS. Peter and Paul is one of the most famous dungeons in the world. Under the regime of the czar political prisoners were confined there and its rigors often meant that they never came out alive.)

PEASANTS TAKE PETROGRAD
Many of Population Join Invaders and Opposing Force Fight in Streets—Fires Rage in the City.

London, Sept. 14.—Russian peasants who revolted against the bolshevik government a few days ago are reported to have entered Petrograd and to have been joined by a large part of the population, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency. Severe fighting is proceeding in the city and fires have broken out at some places.

TO ENLIST 5,000 U. S. GIRLS
Miss Gunther Coming From France to Employ Women Clerks to Release Men.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Miss Elsie Gunther, chief of the female labor bureau of the American expeditionary force, has gone to the United States to recruit 5,000 American girl clerks to release men for military service. Miss Gunther will seek to enlist college girls.

Deport Fifty Mexicans.
Toledo, O., Sept. 16.—Fifty Mexicans from Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, in charge of immigration officials, left here on Friday afternoon for the international line, where they will be deported.

72 Russ Rebels Executed.
Stockholm, Sept. 16.—As a result of attempts to kill Soviet Commander Berzhan and Military Councillors Smilgin and Goloshtin, 72 counter-revolutionaries have been executed in Petrograd.

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me."



"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

Men and Women
Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness often disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. For good results of order or disease, use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in large and medium size bottles. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet, "Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents. When writing mention this paper."

Kindly Say, Please!
One of the best stories of Gen. Smith-Dorrien, who is to take the Gibraltar command, is that which he used to tell against himself of an incident during the South African war. An orderly arrived at his quarters one day with important dispatches, which he delivered with a verbal message—this in language that was rather unconventional, judged by his rank. Smith-Dorrien read the dispatches and dismissed the man with a reply that he would be ready to move in two hours. "And," he added, "say 'please' the next time you speak to me." The orderly delivered Smith-Dorrien's reply to Kitchenier. "What did he say?" he was asked. "He said he would be ready to move in two hours," the soldier answered, "and you would kindly say 'please' the next time you speak to him."

Stopped.
He—I have—something to ask you—something very close to my heart, and—
She—I'll bet I can guess what it is! He—Ah! You have divined! You know! You—
She—Yes; you want to ask me where I put your hat when you came in.—London Answers.

His Species.
"There goes a man who is very exacting in his attachments."
"One of the wearing kind of friends, eh?"
"No; he's a sheriff."

Naturally.
"What do you consider the best fruits of romance?" "I should say the wedding date and the bridal pair."

I'll Take Postum!
—you hear it more and more when one is asked what he'll have for his morning drink.

Delightful aroma and taste, and freedom from the discomforts that go with coffee.

Nourishing healthful, economical.

No WASTE at all—an important item these days. Give INSTANT POSTUM a trial.

French Destroy Huge German Plane Over Paris—Bodies of Three Germans Found.

Paris, Sept. 18.—A giant German plane was brought down by the Paris anti-aircraft guns in Sunday night's raid on the capital. The bodies of three Germans were found amid the wreckage.

Several enemy aerial squadrons flew over the region of Paris early Monday morning. They were subjected to a heavy anti-aircraft fire, but succeeded in dropping some bombs. There were a few victims and some material damage, according to an official report.

French Deputy Dies of Wounds.
Paris, Sept. 18.—Abel Ferry, member of the chamber of deputies, is dead from wounds received at the front.

Australia in Loan Drive.
Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 18.—The seventh Australian war loan campaign was inaugurated enthusiastically. Acting Premier Watt sold the first bond to the lord mayor. It is hoped to raise \$200,000,000 in a month's campaign.

Taft Calls Peace League.
New York, Sept. 18.—William H. Taft, president of the League to Enforce Peace, called a special meeting of the league here to discuss the Austrian peace proposals. Mr. Taft is on his way here from Washington.

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RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Ruby Leonard has gone to Evanston where she has a position.

Mrs. Pierce of Chicago spent last week with the M. S. Miller and D. R. Manzer families.

Edward Leonard went last week to Jacksonville where he entered the school for the blind.

Mrs. Poulton and children spent a few days last week with her parents at North Prairie near Zion City.

Mrs. Clayton Dixon and Mrs. Fred Weber have gone to Florida for a two months visit with their parents.

Harold Daniels went to Lake Forest the first of the week to begin his year's work in military training and school.

Geo. Burnett and family returned last week from an extended visit with Mrs. Burnett's parents in Pennsylvania.

James Leonard has entered Lake Forest academy and will take military training under government, along with his studies.

Mrs. Nixon of Sioux City, Iowa, wife of a former pastor, spent the first of the week with the Wald family and other friends.

Mrs. Price and niece Marie McKenzie moved their household goods to Chicago Monday, where they will make their future home.

R. A. Douglas is in Chicago at present with the Fuel Administration caring for the distribution of coal in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Wald and Mrs. Ola Barnstable, accompanied by their guests Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Nixon enjoyed an auto trip to Lake Geneva Monday.

Miss Oefstedal of Chicago has been secured as principal of our school and the grades began Monday. Now that we are in full working order, we hope for good results.

Mrs. Lee Nelson of Dalhart, Texas, spent a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. Barnstable before returning to her home. She is in much better health than before.

Resolutions of Respect

Resolutions on the death of Neighbor Margaret Miller.

Whereas Our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Neighbor Mrs. Margaret Miller, we humbly bow in obedience to His Will, Now therefore be it

Resolved That in the passing of our Neighbor, our Camp has lost one of its most faithful members, and that to the family we offer our deepest sympathy and direct them to the Father above for comfort. Be it further

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our order, that a copy be sent to the county papers, and a copy be sent to the family of our Neighbor.

Ethel M. Douglas,
Edith Shephardson,
Corra D. Hamlin,
Committee.

Cedar Lake Camp No. 460. R. N. A.

MILLBURN

Mrs. Martin was in Chicago Friday.

Jesse Denman Sr., is visiting his son C. E. Denman.

The Misses Helen and Jessie Cannon are in Waukegan.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. David Young on Sept. 13, a son.

John Bonner was a Waukegan visitor the past week.

Mrs. Wesie of Chicago visited the home folks the past week.

Miss Dora Hook of Waukegan spent the week end with the home folks.

Miss Catherine McCann and a friend from Chicago spent the week-end with home folks.

Several from this vicinity attended the Wisconsin State fair at Milwaukee Thursday and Friday.

Famous Blarney Castle.

The ruins of old Blarney castle are a few miles outside of Cork, surrounded by pleasant Irish fields and gorgeous hawthorne hedges. The huge square tower stands as firm and true now as in the days when old Cormac McCarthy ruled over the land of Munster. The old chieftain built his castle to withstand English guns and English diplomacy and Blarney castle has kept the trust.

The Better World.

If I had to choose between a world in which millions of people had things to believe that they would die for and run the risk of dying for, and a cold, weak, safety first world backed up by lawyers, I should prefer a world I could die in.—Gerald Stanley Lee in Saturday Evening Post.

TREVOR

George Schmidt has enlisted in the marines.

Miss Mary Fleming was a Kenosha visitor Tuesday.

John Giever attended the state fair at Milwaukee Tuesday.

Mrs. Achtenbery and Miss Patrick were Wilmot callers Friday.

Mr. Alois Hahn entertained friends from Chicago over Sunday.

Miss Margaret Meyers attended the Milwaukee State Fair Tuesday.

Mrs. Walter Carey and daughter of Wilmot were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Higgins entertained out of town guests on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hulett of Kenosha visited Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith on Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Booth spent the past week with Mrs. George Faulkner, at Wilmot.

Miss Daisy Mickle resumed her duties as teacher in the high school at Owen, Wis., Monday, Sept. 16.

The monthly business meeting of the Parent-Teachers society was held at the school house Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Lubeno spent Thursday and Friday with her daughters, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Dixon at Silver Lake.

Mrs. Gilbert Hartnell entertained her mother and brother Oscar and sister, Mrs. Dan Johnson, of Racine, over Sunday.

Miss Lucile Mathews, who is engaged as teacher in the Torrey school near Kenosha, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mrs. Mickle, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mathews autoed to Kenosha Saturday, the latter remaining with friends till Sunday evening.

The dedication of the service flag of the Mystic Workers, which was to have taken place Wednesday evening, was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Elbert Kennedy returned home Wednesday after spending a couple of weeks with his daughter, Mrs. Clayton Lester, in Forest Park.

Bernard Yopp of Racine, made a business trip to Trevor and Wilmot, Monday. He expects to enter the Racine Military Training school.

Among those who attended the state fair at Milwaukee Friday were: Frank Hahn, James Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Sheen and Miss Lora Sheen.

Mrs. Jennie Booth, Mrs. Henry Lubeno and Mrs. George Patrick entertained the following relatives the first of the week: Mr. and Mrs. Del Cornwell of Coloma, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Tait of Milwaukee, and Mr. and Mrs. Alec Bailey of Chicago.

British Urged to Keep Goats.

"Goat getting" is coming right along as a national sport in England, says a London dispatch. Everyone who knows anything about Nannie is writing to the papers urging everyone to get one goat at least and more if possible and keep them. The right kind milk daily and the gentlemen of the species—the boys with the Farmer Brown whiskers—are said to produce first-class mutton.

Elder Ducks.

Elder ducks are numerous everywhere in Norway. Being the productive article of the valuable oldworld, they are rigorously protected by law, and are in consequence so tame as to be many places to approximate a domestic fowl. The birds are regarded with far from friendly eyes by the fishermen, by reason of the damage they work among the spawning beds of the fish. Lobsters in particular suffer severely from their devastations.

His Former Occupation.

The customer in the barber shop suffered in silence a long while, but there are limits to patience even in such places. He asked: "What barber do you take to haircutting?" The money sir. Pays a slight better than job.—London Answer.

Marmoset's Rival.

Mrs. Ellen Walker of Philadelphia keeps as her mascot a land turtle which she has had for twenty-five years, since it first wandered into her yard of her home. The turtle is carried with her on all her travels in a basket made for the purpose. During the summer it spends its time in the garden at the Walker home. In the winter it is kept in the basement.

No Meat for Her.

Mother gave the children an apple each. In little Marion's there was a worm hole that obviously had a tenant. "You take this one, Timmy," she said. "Use a vegetarian."—Boston Transcript.

Optimistic Thought.

Self-adoration is the stock in trade of a fool.

WILMOT

Frank Burroughs attended the War Exposition in Chicago Friday.

Miss Vera Staley, of Chicago is visiting Blanche Carey this week.

Mrs. W. Dobyns and son of Waukegan motored to Wilmot Saturday.

John Frank and family and Mrs. H. Horton motored to Kenosha on business Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyers of Kenosha spent the week-end at the home of F. Beck.

Mrs. A. Hanke of Antioch spent Monday at the home of her mother Mrs. Geo. Dean.

Miss Carrie Lampe of Kenosha is the guest of her aunts the Misses Moran this week.

Miss Myrtle Westlake left Monday to resume her studies at the LaCrosse State Normal.

Don Herrick spent the latter part of the week in Chicago, at the home of his brother Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Murdock and daughter of Bristol spent Sunday at the D. J. Vincent home.

Miss Gertrude O'Conner, of Honey Creek was the guest of Miss Vera Heggman over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Anderson of Crystal Lake are spending the week as guests of their daughter, Mrs. Frank Krucman.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madden of Kenosha spent the week end in Wilmot. Mrs. Tom Madden accompanied them.

Henry Christensen of Chicago was out for the duck hunting over the week end and was a guest at the Fred Faulkner home.

Ruth and Aileen Morgan and Grace Carey spent Friday in Kenosha assisting with clerical work at the county exemption board.

Rev. Jedele and family and Mrs. A. Holdorf were entertained at the home of Rev. Seeger of Burlington for dinner Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cares spent several days of last week visiting Miss Margaret Cleary at Milwaukee and attended the state fair.

The addition to the Wilmot Creamery has been completed and the Milk-Products company commenced the making of cheese Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Heggman accompanied their daughter Vera to Milwaukee Tuesday, where she is enrolled as a student in Downer college.

Pvt. John Mutz has been transferred from Chicago to a camp in Pennsylvania. He expects to be assigned as a driver for one of the war tanks.

So far the U. F. H. School Board have been unable to secure a principal for the coming year. Work is being carried on under the direction of the three assistants.

Private Arthur Panknin from Baltimore, Md., was home on a furlough of five days this week. Private Panknin has gained twenty pounds and speaks very highly of the service. He is in the checking department of the Ordnance corps.

There was a special meeting for sewing at the Red Cross room Monday to finish a special quota of garments. The attendance has been exceptionally large of late and this branch sent in 19 blankets robes to the Kenosha chapter the past week.

John Bohrn Jr., has been transferred from Chicago to the Madison aviation field at New York and will remain there forty days before going across. Baltis Bohrn is a Private in the Commissary Dept., at Camp Grant, while the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bohrn is making arrangements to enlist for the four years nurses training course at St. Luke's hospital in Chicago.

Mrs. Tom Fuzon has been spending the past two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wright and leaves this week for Kansas City, to commence her seasons work with the Red-Path Co. She will tour from coast to coast this winter and in April expects to cross to France as she has enlisted as an entertainer for the soldiers and sailors. Lieut. Bugler T. Fuzon is stationed at Camp Jackson, South Carolina at present.

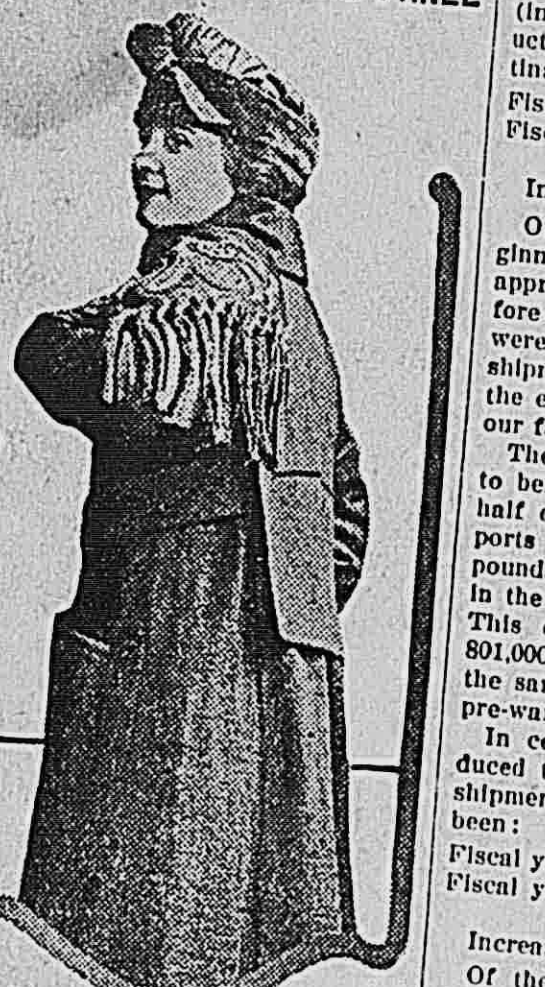
Mrs. Frank Burroughs entertained her nephew, Lieut. George W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lewis of Silver Lake by an unexpected visit from the battlefields of France the first of this week. Lieut. Lewis saw active service in the battle field around Chateau Thierry and the Vesle river. He was recalled to this country while serving in the front lines, to be detailed to train camp in the states. He left for Camp A. A. Humphries, Vir., Sunday and while there is to have a captain's commission conferred upon him.

FALL SUIT CUT ON NOVEL LINES



Here is a full suit, cut on original but conservative lines that will not fail to please the most exacting taste. It has a plain, practical skirt—shoe-length, and a coat with beautiful length under arm, and sunlit top pockets are new features. It has a large overcollar of Hudson seal which may be turned up to muffle the throat or taken off, if need be.

COAT WITH SCARF AND PANEL



This coat boasts several new style features that distinguish it from its forerunners and one of them is peculiar to itself. This is the scarf collar ending in a braided ornament and wool fringe. It is also furnished with panel backs by ending a few inches below the waistline. Even the large patch pockets are cut in a novel shape.

HATS SUITED TO THE SCHOOL-GIRL



All the needs of the miss in her teens are considered in this group of hats. At the top is a model for general wear, of navy blue velvet trimmed with a generous swath of navy blue satin. The ends choose to be in cardinal red, velvet crown and transparent brim cord tied about the crown. Nothing ever pleased its youthful wearers more than the "Blue Devil" hat that is posed so jauntily on young girls' heads. It is made in several colors and has a band of greenish ribbon about it, ending in a flat bow.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,000,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918. The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17... 2,106,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18... 3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,266,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17... 239,900,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18... 340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,900,000 bushels, a total of 138,000,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port therefor. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and the sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. De-cultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop."

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very universal food shortages in the north. Joined together against Germany have harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the trades, urban or agricultural population—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

One Cent Invest Electricity from Mains Will Buy Just Listen:

It will operate a 16-power carbon lamp for hours, or a 20 candle Tungsten lamp for four hours. It will run a Sewing Machine an hour, or a Vacuum Cleaner 45 minutes.

It will operate a Vacuum Machine 30 minutes, or Automobile tire pump 30 minutes. It will keep a 6-pot Electric Iron hot 20 minutes or make four cups of coffee on Electric Percolator.

It's enough to boil a quart of water or heat baby's milk twice, or keep a Heating Pad hot two hours, or cook a well rabbit in an Electric Chafin Dish, or heat an Electric Curing Iron 15 minutes a day for two weeks, or toast 20 slices of bread on an Electric Toaster.

Where else can you buy so much for so little?

We sell all the necessary Electrical Appliances—Many on monthly payments.

Public Service Co.

of Northern Ills.

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and

Funeral Director

ANTIOCH, ILL.

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Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted

At Keulman's Jewelry Store

Antioch, Ill.

Sequoia Lodge No. 827 A.F. & A. M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month.

Visiting Brethren always welcome.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y. P. O. HAWKINS, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JULIA ROSENFIELD, W. M.

IDA OSBORN, Sec'y

BANK OF ANTIOCH

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

J. E. BROOK, Banker

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PROCTOR, V. C.

W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teacher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

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Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

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THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

VOL. XXXII, NO. 2

NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS

War Industries Board Announces Rules to Govern Weekly Papers

NO FREE COPIES--PAY IN ADVANCE RULEING

The order of the Pulp and Paper section of the War Industries Board, which was issued August 21, to the country weekly newspapers accomplishes for the publishers of these papers just what they have wished to accomplish for years.

The order makes it necessary for each publisher to put his paper on a paid in advance basis, to cut out the deadheads that have preyed upon him for years, and it is now possible under the rules of the board, for each publisher to put his paper on a better and profitable basis than many papers have ever been before.

The War Industries Board is asking for an average reduction of 15 per cent of the tonnage used by the country weekly press.

This average reduction is to be secured by the enforcement of wasteful practice rules, and the adoption of these rules by the newspapers will be of great value to every one of them.

The board has recognized the eight-page paper as a minimum in size, and does not ask that any publisher of a paper of this or smaller size, make any reduction in size, but that such news papers must cut out all unpaid for circulation, and stop all other forms of waste.

Questionnaires will go to all publishers of country weekly newspapers at once, and these must be filled out, sworn to, and returned to the pulp and paper section of the War Industries at once. A second questionnaire will be sent to publishers on Nov. 2, which must be filled out; sworn to, and returned at that time.

There are fifteen rules to be observed by the publishers of weekly papers, the most important are as follows:

Section 1 of the rules specifies the grade and weight of paper to be used by weekly papers and other publications.

Section 2 reads: No publisher may continue subscriptions more than three months after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for.

3. No publisher may give free copies of his paper, except for actual services rendered; except to camp libraries, and huts or canteens of organizations; except to the library of congress, and to other libraries which shall agree to bind for permanent keeping; except to governmental departmental libraries which use such publications in their work.

4. No publisher shall give free copies to advertisers; except not more than

one copy each for checking purposes. 6. No publisher shall print extra copies for stimulating advertising or subscriptions, or for any use other than those specified in these regulations, except not to exceed one per cent of his circulation with a minimum of ten copies.

7. No publisher shall send free copies in exchange for other publications, except to such other publications as are printed within the county, or within a radius of forty miles from his point of publication.

8. No publisher shall sell his publication at an exceedingly low or nominal subscription price.

9. No publisher shall sell his publication to anyone below the published subscription price.

10. No publisher shall offer premiums with his publication unless a price is put on the premium for sale separately and the combined price is at least 75 per cent of the sum of the individual prices.

11. No publisher shall conduct voting or other contests for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions. Subscriptions obtained in this way shall not be considered bona fide subscriptions.

12. No publisher shall issue holiday, industrial or other special edition.

A sworn statement will be required from each publisher on November first as to how many of these rules have been put into effect by him, and what results in the matter of reducing paper consumption have been obtained.

In order that "The News" may comply with these rules, all subscribers are asked to lend their assistance, especially by the payment of their subscription in advance, as will be noted in Rule 2, all subscriptions must be discontinued as soon as they are three months in arrears. A prompt settlement of subscription accounts will be much appreciated.

Look at the yellow label on your paper, the date printed after your name indicates the month and the year that your subscription expires then if you are in arrears or not paid in advance, kindly make it a point to call and settle before we are obliged to cut your name from our list. We know that 99 per cent of our subscribers are good, and personally we are willing to trust them, but the above orders come from Uncle Sam and we, like every other weekly newspaper in United States must live up to them.

Gov. Lowden is Coming to Lake County

Gov. Frank O. Lowden will be the principal speaker at a meeting to be held at Illinois Training Farm for Women 4 miles northwest of Libertyville, next Tuesday, September 17th. This meeting has been jointly arranged for Lake County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Training Farm for Women.

The subjects discussed will deal largely with war activities or methods and policies to be followed in maintaining our industries upon a war basis. As a war executive Gov. Lowden's record is above reproach. Leaving our farm and offices for a half day to honor the Governor, is one way of showing our appreciation of his methods of handling the official business of the great state of Illinois.

A Jackie band will furnish music. An English army officer will deliver an address.

A man of national prominence in agriculture will also be on the program. A member of the Food Administration will speak on regulations affecting rural districts.

The Training Farm girls will give a demonstration.

This is one of the most important agricultural patriotic meetings held in Lake county in some time.

Everybody is welcome. Bring your family and tell your neighbors.

Short Life in Prospect.

A girl in Riverside City, a Muncie suburb, was singing loudly one evening, "I Would Not Live Always." A woman next door, trying to put the baby to sleep, sent the following note by her six-year-old son to the young singer: "If you don't stop that noise on receipt of this, you won't even live a few minutes."—Indianapolis News.

The State Bank of Antioch

(Official Publication.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The State Bank of Antioch
located at Antioch, State of Illinois, before the
commencement of business on the 6th day of
Sept. 1918, as made to the Auditor of Public
Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES	
1. Loans and Discounts	\$ 143,896.77
2. Overdrafts	\$ 61.90
3. Investments	\$ 95,380.50
4. Bank of Illinois	\$ 4,000.00
5. Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 1,203.00
6. Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 55,618.24
7. Other Resources	\$ 246.08
Total Resources	\$301,233.65

LIABILITIES	
1. Capital Stock Paid In	\$ 25,000.00
2. Surplus Fund	\$ 17,000.00
3. Undivided Profits (net)	\$ 8,311.06
4. Deposits	\$20,812.49
5. Dividends unpaid	\$ 50.00
Total Liabilities	\$301,233.65

1. W. F. Ziegler, Cashier of the State Bank of Antioch, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. F. Ziegler, Cashier.
State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Sept. 1918.

Daniel A. Williams,
Notary Public.

Naturally.

A new baby sister arrived at Freddie's house. Next day at kindergarten the teacher asked him what they were going to name his new little sister. Freddie thought deeply a minute and then exclaimed: "Oh, we're going to name it Mrs. Throckmorton, after my mother."

Savages Fond of the Banjo.

The banjo, in its primitive form, is found in use today by savage tribes in equatorial Africa. It is a calabash, or half a one, with strings of some sort across it, and is perhaps the most important instrument of music at cannibal feasts and on other joyous social occasions.

Letters From Lyle Van-Duzer at Camp Grant, and "Red" Waters in France

Following is a letter received by Mrs. J. W. Van Duzer from her son Lyle at Camp Grant.

Camp Grant
August 27, 1918

Dear Mother:—

I received the box you sent me for which I thank you very much. I hope I never will have another as lonesome a birthday as this one was. I am now acting corporal and on my birthday I had a detail of 27 men working in the kitchen and mess hall, we fed 346 men 3 times that day. How would threshers compare with this? I suppose you are all through threshing. I certainly got some fine jobs here, Sunday I had spoken for a pass to go to Rockford instead of getting it I was put on guard as prisoner chaser. Sunday night and Monday got about an hour sleep. Sunday night laying out under an apple tree in an orchard on a farm, of course it is in the camp, there are several farm buildings and most are being used for some purpose. This camp isn't very small there is only 6,400 acres in it and they are preparing to handle a third more soldiers.

We have 150 German prisoners here which were taken off U-boats. I wish you could see them, I see them every day, they always keep real clean.

Well I have been in this development battalion three weeks and I sure want a change. I have been examined and put in Class B, but don't know what they will do with me and it may be a long time before I find out as orders come from Washington. Have tried several times to get a talk with our officer but he has about 7000 units to take off so has almost as much to do as the ordinary farmer, only this officer works 24 hours out of 24. He knows what this war is so does all in his power. I saw several hundred new drafted men come into camp today and there will be about 50,000 new ones here next month.

I have moved 4 times since I came here, that is from one barracks to another, fine business, roll up your tick, blankets and bag and away we go to another barracks.

The sand and dust storms we have here is terrible, whenever the wind blows it is impossible to see 15 feet.

Say I met Russel Harden here, he is in the infantry, he came up and spoke to me, I never would have known him, I haven't seen him since and don't know which barracks he is in.

This will be all for this time hoping this finds you all well, as ever Lyle.
Co. C, Development Battalion, Barracks 822S, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Somewhere in France
Aug. 4, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Soules:—

How is every thing going at the eat house? Are you still in the same place? You may think that I have forgotten you but when we are in the trenches and old Fritz is sending over a bomb or shells (our iron rations) it stops our men from bringing up our grub, then we all think of the places in the states, where the best eats are, but aside from all of that we are having a good time, although we have to work hard while in the trenches, but after a couple days rest we are ready to go back again. The last time we were in the trenches it rained for three days with out stopping. We have to cook some of our stuff in the trenches, our stove is a small can with a lot of holes poked in the sides and we burn charcoal, then we boil potatoes, fry meat and make coffee, that is providing we get the time and all the rest of the stuff.

Ray and Clyde are still in the same outfit with me. Do you ever hear from Bernie and how does he like the army life? As long as he stays in the States he is all right, but he may not think so and want to come over here, you get a lot of hard knocks on this side of the pond, but considering everything these people have been through it is not so bad. There are very few people live in the place we are in, and no girls at all, I have been here a long time and have failed to see any yet, so don't be afraid of me bringing any back with me. I hear that Bernie's girl is taking my place at the shop, I hope she does better work than I did. Give my regards to all the girls and tell them I am as crazy as ever, that I still use the same motto (I try everything once) that's what we said when we went over the top on the Fourth of July and we are still here although a few of the boys got hurt, there was nothing very bad.

Do you ever see Eunice Turner, give her my regards and tell her she can write any time now, that we are all settled over here and no matter where we go our address is the same.

I will close with best regards.

Corp. J. L. Waters.

Double W. S. S. Quota and More at Lake Zurich

Following is the standing of the towns of Lake county in the sale of War Savings Stamps per person up to Sept. 1st. The per capita sales up to date should be \$13.37 according to the schedule of the Treasury Department. With a little more effort and the fulfillment of pledges made most districts of the county should be able to reach their quota.

Lake Zurich	\$28.00
Deerfield	21.81
Lake Villa	13.35
Fox Lake	13.21
Libertyville	13.02
Wauconda	11.77
Russell	11.23
Waukegan	11.00
Gurnee	10.93
Highland Park	10.50
Lake Forest	10.20
Prairie View	9.81
Wadsworth	8.10
Winthrop Harbor	7.00
Round Lake—No report.	
Area	6.80
Lake Bluff	6.80
Ravinia	6.50
North Chicago	5.50
Grayslake	5.50
Ingleside	5.50
Antioch	4.85
Zion City	2.75
Highwood	1.00
Rondout	1.00
Hainesville	1.00
Fort Sheridan	2.900
Great Lakes	9.000

The school districts which went over the top at the recent drive are:

District	Postoffice
Barrington—H. F. Berghorn.	
No. 195—Lake Zurich—W. H. Prehm.	
No. 63—Gurnee—L. H. Miller.	
No. 2—Zion City, R. F. D.—Alvy Gibson.	
No. 11—Zion City, R. F. D.—R. E. Eddy.	
No. 49—Lake Villa—Leslie Bonner.	
No. 74—Area—R. J. Lill.	
No. 7—Wadsworth—Fred C. Shea.	
No. 40—Lake Villa—H. J. Nelson.	
No. 2—Wadsworth—G. B. Stephens.	
Prairie View—C. J. Mason.	
Area—E. L. Underwood and Fred Gross.	
Prairie View—H. H. Schroeder.	
Hawthorn Farm—Mrs. Jessie Reuse.	
No. 45—Grayslake—Herb Davis.	
No. 26—Antioch—Neils Neilsen and R. G. Hughes.	
Gurnee—Geo. Daziel.	
Grayslake—Thos. Vasey.	
Grayslake—Bert Minakin.	
No. 110—Deerfield—Geo. Czulzier.	
Ingleside—Chris Laskid.	
Fox Lake—F. J. O'Boyle.	
No. 76—Area (triple quota)—Gordon Ray.	

Garfield to Cut Gasoline Prices to Consumers

Fuel Administrator Garfield announced Wednesday that he expects soon to fix a price for gasoline for domestic consumers, as well as to the government and to the allies, at a figure lower than the present market price.

This announcement was made soon after the senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, calling upon the fuel administration for data bearing upon the gasoline situation.

There was no debate over the resolution, nor any statement to show what its purpose might be, aside from the information contained in the text. It is understood, however, that the information called for is desired because of a growing suspicion on the part of some senators that the "gasoline-less Sundays" are not necessary and create the impression of a shortage, thus justifying high prices.

Assertions have been made frequently that the Standard Oil company exerts too much influence in the oil division of the fuel administration. Coupled with these assertions is the statement of the federal trade commission that there is no shortage of gasoline. It is also reported that Fuel Administrator Garfield personally did not favor the "gasoline less Sunday" plan.

Adds Life to Railroad Ties.

Railroad ties last about eight years under normal conditions, when they have to be renewed, which costs a good deal of money and calls for a large force of labor, says Popular Science Monthly. It is estimated that treated ties which are first kiln-dried and then immersed in hot creosote until saturated, last twice as long. They are absolutely waterproof and impervious to rot.

New Educational Idea.

For teaching children to read more rapidly a Boston man has invented a machine which displays but a single line of printed matter at a time.

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

McCormick, Chindblom, Shurtleff, Vickers, Bracher, Hendee and Green are Primary Candidate Winners

ROSING DEFEATED BY BRACHER BY 620 VOTES

The primary is now over, the vote has been cast, the counting is about completed and below we give a table of the vote received by each candidate in Antioch township and also the county.

The vote in this township was unusually light, considering the importance of the offices that were to be filled at this time, the total being 328, while that of four years ago was 482.

W. A. Rosing, Antioch's candidate for county treasurer, went down to defeat on the total count, although he carried Antioch by a vote of 150 to 78 for Bracher, the winning candidate.

No women's ballots were furnished and consequently no women voted at this primary. There was only one county office for which they might have voted and that was county superintendent of schools, for which there was no contest. But many were surprised that they did not have the opportunity to vote for the state superintendent of schools.

Republican Ticket			
	1st Pre.	2d Pre.	Total
For County Judge—			
Persons	82	46	128
Hendee	80	51	131
Yager	80	51	131
For Sheriff—			
Green	85	46	131
Ames	82	49	131
For County Treasurer—			
Yeoman	17	4	21
Rosing	101	46	147
Bracher	53	25	78
Morse	9	15	24
For County Sup. Schools—			
Simpson	114	70	184

Frank B. Hooper Dies at County General Hospital

Early Wednesday morning, at the Lake County general hospital occurred the death of Frank Hooper, after an illness of several weeks caused by paralysis.

The deceased, who was sixty-five years of age was one of the old time residents of this county, having resided here for over sixty years. For many years he drove a stage between various points in the western part of the county and Waukegan, and carried the mail from Monaville to the county seat long before the railroad facilities were inaugurated.

The Hooper family made their home at this place for several years and Mr. Hooper was several times appointed as marshal of the village. He was one of the early members of Lotus Camp, M. W. A., and after the marriage of his son he moved to Lake Villa and was constant there for a few years.

He is survived by one son B. H. Hooper of Lake Villa, one daughter, Mrs. Cora Summers of Chicago, and also one sister and one brother who reside at Alta Vista, Kansas. Funeral services will be held at the Lake Villa M. E. church Friday afternoon with interment in the Antioch Hillside cemetery by the side of his wife who preceded him in death several years ago.

George E. Hendee, Veteran, of Round Lake, is Dead

George Edward Hendee, 77 years old, and for 52 years resident on a farm at Round Lake, died Tuesday night at McAlister hospital.

He was one of the gallant veterans of Company B 96 Illinois Infantry, in the civil war. Returning here after the war, July 13, 1865, he married. His widow, two brothers, four nephews and other relatives survive him. He was a cousin of A. L. Hendee of Waukegan. Mr. Hendee had been ill of cancer for seven years and his ailment had failed to respond to x-ray treatment. For weeks he was a patient at an Indianapolis cancer hospital, but was taken to Waukegan six weeks ago. The funeral will be held Friday, with burial in Monaville cemetery.

Daily Thought.
They never fall who die in a great cause.—Byron.

Thieves Enter the Lake Villa Garage and Make Big Bail

Thieves broke into the Lake Villa Tire and Auto Service station conducted by Al Meyers of Lake Villa some time Tuesday night and got away with a rich haul of tires. Thirty-eight casings and 25 inner tubes, all new, were taken by the thieves. Entrance was gained by smashing in the front door.

Early Wednesday morning Sheriff Griffin was notified that an abandoned automobile had been discovered on Milwaukee road just south of Belvidere street. An investigation showed the car contained 17 casings and six inner tubes. They were a part of the loot taken from the Lake Villa garage.

From the condition of the road it was discovered why the thieves had abandoned the machine. They had endeavored to drive up a rather steep hill that point but were unable to do it account of the slippery condition, to the rain. The car had slid all way to the bottom. In their efforts to extricate the machine the thieves had killed the engine. They were unable to get the self-starter to work and as there was no crank in the machine could not start the engine. The only thing left to do was to abandon the car.

The license number on the car was taken out by Dr. Darwin B. Pond of 4356 Lincoln street, Chicago. The sheriff is endeavoring to get in touch with Dr. Pond to determine whether or not the car was stolen from him.

Because of the number of tires stolen the sheriff feels that the thieves must have used at least two automobiles. A boy's suit of clothes found in the abandoned of the car may prove to be a clue to the thieves.

Eels for Canning.

Canned and oiled eels are new enterprises talked of in Japanese fishing circles, as these fish are found almost everywhere along the coast. At present only a limited amount of each year's catch is eaten, by far the larger proportion being used for fertilizer.

Ancient Equipment.

Thillie Clinger says that the reason she will have to quit her present boarding house is because the dining room chairs are so low she sticks her head under the table when the blessing is said.—Dallas News.

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien

CHAPTER XIII.

Five Days in an Empty House.

The five days I spent in that house seemed to me like five years. During all that time I had very little to eat—less in fact than I had been getting in the fields. I did not feel it so bad, perhaps, because of the fact that I was no longer exposed to the other privations which before had combined to make my condition so wretched. I now had a good place to sleep, at any rate, and I did not wake every half hour or so as I had been accustomed to do in the fields and woods, and, of course, my hunger was not aggravated by the physical exertions which had been necessary before.

Nevertheless, perhaps because I had more time now to think of the hunger-pains which were gnawing at me all the time, I don't believe I was ever so miserable as I was at that period of my adventure. I felt so mean towards the world I would have committed murder, I think, with very little provocation.

German soldiers were passing the house at all hours of the day. I watched them hour after hour from the keyhole of the door—to have shown myself at the window was out of the question because the house in which I was concealed was supposed to be untenanted.

Because of the fact that I was unable to speak either Flemish or German I could not go out and buy food, although I still had the money with



I Rummaged the House Many Times.

which to do it. That was one of the things that galled me—the thought that I had the wherewithal in my jeans to buy all the food I needed and yet no way of getting it without endangering my liberty and life.

At night, however, after it was dark, I would steal quietly out of the house to see what I could pick up in the way of food. By that time, of course, the stores were closed, but I scoured the streets, the alleys and the byways for scraps of food and occasionally got up courage enough to appeal to Belgian peasants whom I met on the streets, and in that way I managed to keep body and soul together.

It was quite apparent to me, however, that I was worse off in the city than I had been in the fields, and I decided to get out of that house just as soon as I knew definitely that Huylliger had made up his mind to do nothing further for me.

When I was not at the keyhole of the door I spent most of my day on the top floor in a room which looked out on the street. By keeping well away from the window I could see much of what was going on without being seen myself. In my restlessness, I used to walk back and forth in that room and I kept it up so constantly that I believe I must have worn a path in the floor. It was nine steps from one wall to the other, and as I had little else to amuse me I figured out one day after I had been pacing up and down for several hours just how much distance I would have covered on my way to Holland if my footsteps had been taken in that direction instead of just up and down that old room. I was very much surprised to find that in three hours I crossed the room no less than 5,000 times and the distance covered was between nine and ten miles. It was not very gratifying to realize that after walking all that distance I wasn't a step nearer my goal than when I started, but I had to do something while waiting for Huylliger to help me, and pacing up and down was a natural outlet for my restlessness.

While looking out of the top floor window one day, I noticed a cat on a window ledge of the house across the street. I had a nice piece of a broken

mirror which I had picked up in the house and I used it to amuse myself for an hour at a time shining it in the cat's eyes across the street. At first the animal was annoyed by the reflection and would move away, only to come back a few moments later. By and by, however, it seemed to get used to the glare and wouldn't budge no matter how strong the sunlight was. Playing with the cat in this way got me into the habit of watching her comings and goings and was indirectly the means of my getting food a day or two later—at a time when I was so famished that I was ready to do almost anything to appease my hunger.

It was about 7 o'clock in the evening. I was expecting Huylliger at 8, but I hadn't the slightest hope that he would bring me food, as he had told me that he wouldn't take the risk of having food in his possession when calling on me. I was standing at the window in such a way that I could see what was going on in the street without being observed by those who passed by, when I noticed my friend, the cat, coming down the steps of the opposite house with something in his mouth. Without considering the risks I ran, I opened the front door, ran down the steps and across the street, and pounced on that cat before it could get away with its supper, for that, as I had imagined, was what I had seen in its mouth. It turned out to be a piece of steved rabbit, which I confiscated eagerly and took back with me to the house.

Perhaps I felt a little sorry for the cat, but I certainly had no qualms about eating the animal's dinner. I was much too hungry to dwell upon niceties, and a piece of steved rabbit was certainly too good for a cat to eat when a man was starving. I ate and enjoyed it and the incident suggested to me a way in which I might possibly obtain food again when all other avenues failed.

From my place of concealment I frequently saw huge carts being pushed through the streets gathering potato peelings, refuse of cabbage and similar food remnants, which, in America, are considered garbage and destroyed. In Belgium they were using this "garbage" to make their bread out of, and while the idea may sound revolting to us, the fact is that the Germans have brought these things down to such a science that the bread they make this way is really very good to eat. I know it would have been like cake to me when I was in need of food; indeed I would have eaten the "garbage" direct, let alone the bread.

Although, as I have said, I suffered greatly from hunger while occupying this house, there were one or two things I observed through the keyhole or from the windows which made me laugh, and some of the incidents that occurred during my voluntary imprisonment were really funny.

From the keyhole I could see, for instance, a shop window on the other side of the street, several houses down the block. All day long German soldiers would be passing in front of the house and I noticed that practically every one of them would stop in front of this store window and look in. Occasionally a soldier on duty bent would hurry past, but I think nine out of ten of them were sufficiently interested to spend at least a minute, and some of them three or four minutes gazing at whatever was being exhibited in that window, although I noticed that it failed to attract the Belgians.

I have a considerable streak of curiosity in me, and I couldn't help wondering what it could be in that window which almost without exception seemed to interest German soldiers but failed to hold the Belgians, and after conjuring my brains for a while on the problem I came to the conclusion that the shop must have been a book-shop and the window contained German magazines, which, naturally enough, would be of the greatest interest to the Germans but of none to the Belgians.

At any rate I resolved that as soon as night came I would go out and investigate the window. When I got the answer I laughed so loud that I was afraid for the moment I must have attracted the attention of the neighbors, but I couldn't help it. The window was filled with huge quantities of sausage! The store was a butcher shop and one of the principal things they sold apparently was sausage. The display they made, although it consisted merely of sausages piled in the window, certainly had plenty of "pulling" power. It "pulled" nine Germans out of ten out of their course and indirectly "pulled" me right across the street! The idea of those Germans being so interested in that window display as to stand in front of the window for two, three or four minutes at a time, however, certainly seemed funny to me, and when I got back to the house I sat at the keyhole again and found just as much interest as before in watching the Germans stop in their tracks when they reached the window, even though I was now aware what the attraction was.

One of my chief occupations during these days was catching flies. I would catch a fly, put him in a spider's web

(there were plenty of them in the old house), and sit down for the spider to come down and get him. But always I pictured myself in the same predicament and rescued the fly just as the spider was about to grab him. Several times when things were dull I was tempted to see the tragedy through, but perhaps the same Providence that guided me safely through all perils was guarding, too, the destiny of these flies, for I always weakened and the flies never did suffer from my lust for amusement.

The house was well supplied with books—in fact, one of the choicest libraries I think I ever saw—but they were all written either in Flemish or French. I could read no Flemish and very little French. I might have made a little headway with the latter, but the books all seemed too deep for me and I gave it up. There was one thing though that I did read and reread from beginning to end; that was a New York Herald which must have arrived just about the time war was declared. Several things in this interested me, and particularly the baseball scores, which I studied with as much care as a real fan possibly could an up-to-date score. I couldn't refrain from laughing when I came to an account of Zimmerman (of the Cubs) being benched for some spat with the umpire, and it afforded me just as much interest three years after it had happened—perhaps more—than some current item of world-wide interest had at that time.

I rummaged the house many times from cellar to garret in my search for something to eat, but the harvest of three years of war had made any success along that line impossible. I was like the man out in the ocean in a boat and thirsty with water everywhere but not a drop to drink.

I was tempted while in the city to go to church one Sunday, but my better judgment told me it would be a useless risk. Of course, someone would surely say something to me and I didn't know how many Germans would be there or what might happen, so I gave up that idea.

During all the time I was concealed in this house I saw but one automobile and that was a German staff officer's. That same afternoon I had one of the frights of my young life.

I had been gazing out of the keyhole as usual when I heard coming down the street the measured tread of German soldiers. It didn't sound like very many, but there was no doubt in my mind that German soldiers were marching down the street. I went upstairs and peeked through the window and sure enough a squad of German infantry was coming down the street accompanied by a military motor truck. I hadn't the slightest idea that they were coming after me, but still the possibilities of the situation gave me more or less alarm, and I considered how I could make my escape if by chance I was the man they were after. The idea of hiding in the wine cellar appealed to me as the most practical; there must have been plenty of places among the wine kegs and cases where a man could conceal himself, but, as a matter of fact, I did not believe that any such contingency would arise.

The marching soldiers came nearer, I could hear them at the next house. In a moment I would see them pass the keyhole through which I was looking.

"Halt!"

At the word of command shouted by a junior officer the squad came to attention right in front of the house!

I waited no longer. Running down the stairs I flew into the wine cellar and although it was almost pitch dark—the only light coming from a grating which led to the backyard—I soon found a satisfactory hiding place in the extreme rear of the cellar. I had had the presence of mind to leave the door of the wine cellar ajar, figuring that if the soldiers found a closed door they would be more apt to search for a fugitive behind it than if the door were open.

My decision to get away from that front door had been made and carried out none too soon, for I had only just located myself between two big wine cases when I heard the tramp of soldiers' feet marching up the front stoop, a crash at the front door, a few hasty words of command which I did not understand, and then the noise of scurrying feet from room to room and such a banging and hammering and smashing and crashing that I could not make out what was going on.

If Huylliger had revealed my hiding place to the Huns, as I was now confident he had, I felt that there was little prospect of their overlooking me. They would search the house from top to bottom and, if necessary, raze it to the ground before they would give up the search. To escape from the house through the backyard through the iron grating, which I had no doubt I could force, seemed to be the logical thing to do, but the chances were that the Huns had thrown a cordon around the entire block before the squad was sent to the house. The Germans do these things in an efficient manner always. They take nothing for granted.

My one chance seemed to be to stand pat in the hope that the officer in charge might possibly come to the conclusion that he had arrived at the house too late—that the bird had flown.

My position in that wine cellar was anything but a comfortable one. Rats and mice were scurrying across the floor and the smashing and crashing going on overhead was anything but promising. Evidently those soldiers imagined that I ought to be hiding in the walls, for it sounded as though they were tearing off the wainscoting, the picture molding and, in fact, everything that they could tear or pull apart.

Before very long they would finish their search upstairs and would come down to the basement. What they would do when they discovered the wine I had no idea. Perhaps they would let themselves loose on it and give me my chance. With a bottle of wine in each hand I figured I could put up a good fight in the dark, especially as I was becoming more and more accustomed to it and could begin to distinguish things here and there, whereas when they entered the pitchy darkness of the cellar, they would be as blind as bats in the sun.

Perhaps it was twenty minutes before I heard what sounded like my death-knell to me; the soldiers were coming down the cellar steps! I clutched a wine bottle in each hand and waited with bated breath.

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! In a moment they would be in the cellar proper. I could almost hear my heart beating. The mice scurried across the floor by the scores, frightened no doubt by the vibration and noise made by the descending soldiers. Some of the creatures ran across me where I stood between two wine cases, but I was too much interested in bigger game to pay any attention to mice.

Tramp! Tramp! "Halt!" Again an order was given in German, and although I did not understand it I am willing to bless every word of it, because it resulted in the soldiers turning right about face, marching up the stairs again, through the hall and out of the front door and away!

I could hardly believe my ears. It seemed almost too good to be true that they could have given up the search just as they were about to come upon their quarry, but unless my ears deceived me that was what they had done.

The possibility that the whole thing might be a German ruse did not escape me, and I remained in the cellar for nearly an hour after they had apparently departed before I ventured to move, listening intently in the meanwhile for the slightest sound which would reveal the presence of a sentry upstairs.

Not hearing a sound I began to feel that they had indeed given up the hunt, for I did not believe that a German



"I Figured I Could Put Up a Good Fight."

officer would be so considerate of his men as to try to trap me rather than carry the cellar by force if they had the slightest idea that I was there.

I took off my shoes and crept softly and slowly to the cellar steps and then step by step, placing my weight down gradually so as to prevent the steps from creaking, I climbed to the top. The sight that met my eyes as I glanced into the kitchen told me the whole story. The water faucets had been ripped from the sinks, the water pipes having been torn off, and gas fixtures, cooking utensils and everything else which contained even the smallest proportion of the metals

the Germans so badly needed had been taken from the kitchen. I walked upstairs now with more confidence, feeling tolerably assured that the soldiers hadn't been after me at all, but had been merely collecting metal and other materials which they expected an elaborate dwelling house like the one in which I was concealed to yield.

Later I heard that the Germans have taken practically every ounce of brass, copper and wool they could lay their hands on in Belgium. Even the brass out of pianos has been ruthlessly removed, the serious damage done to valuable property by the removal of only an insignificant proportion of metal never being taken into consideration. I learned, too, that all dogs over fourteen inches high had been seized by the Germans. This furnished lots of speculation among the Belgians as to what use the Germans were putting the animals to, the general impression apparently being that they were being used for food!

This, however, seemed much less likely to me than that they were being employed as dispatch dogs in the trenches, the same as we use them on our side of the line. They might possibly kill the dogs and use their skins for leather and their carcasses for tallow, but I feel quite sure that the Huns are by no means so short of food that they have to eat dogs yet awhile.

Indeed, I want to repeat here what I have mentioned before; if anyone has the idea that this war can be won by starving the Huns, he hasn't the slightest idea how well provided the Germans are in that respect. They have considered their food needs in connection with their resources for several years to come and they have gone at it in such a methodical, systematic way, taking into consideration every possible contingency, that provided there is not an absolute crop failure, there isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that they can last for years, and the worst of it is they are very cocksure about it themselves.

It is true that the German soldiers want peace. As I watched them through the keyhole in the door I thought how unfavorably they compared with our men. They marched along the street without laughter, without joking, without singing. It was quite apparent that the war is telling on them. I don't believe I saw a single German soldier who didn't look as if he had lost his best friend—and he probably had.

At the same time there is a big difference—certainly a difference of several years—between wishing the war was over and giving up, and I don't believe the German rank and file any more than their leaders have the slightest idea at this time of giving up at all.

But to return to my experience while concealed in the house. After the house in a wretched condition, I decided that I would continue my journey towards the frontier, particularly as I had gotten all I could out of Huylliger, or rather he had gotten all he was going to get out of me.

During my concealment in the house I had made various sorties into the city at night, and I was beginning to feel more comfortable even when German soldiers were about. Through the keyhole I had studied very closely the gait of the Belgians, the slovenly droop that characterized most of them, and their general appearance, and I felt that in my own dirty and unshaven condition I must have looked as much like the average poor Belgian as a man could. The only thing that was against me was my height. I was several inches taller than even the tallest Belgians. I had often thought that red hair would have gone good with my name, but now, of course, I was mighty glad that I was not so endowed, for red-haired Belgians are about as rare as German charity.

There are many, no doubt, who will wonder why I did not get more help than I did at this time. It is easily answered. When a man is in hourly fear of his life and the country is full of spies, as Belgium certainly was, he is not going to help just anyone that comes along seeking aid. One of the German's most successful ways of trapping the Belgians has been to pose as an English or French prisoner who has escaped, appeal to them for aid, implicate as many as possible, and then turn the whole German police force loose on them. As I look back on those days I think it remarkable that I received as much help as I did, but when people are starving under the conditions now forced upon those unfortunate people, it is a great temptation to surrender these escaped prisoners to German authorities and receive the handsome rewards offered for them—or for alien spies, as I was classed at that time.

The passport which I had described me as a Spanish sailor, but I was very dubious about its value. If I could have spoken Spanish fluently it might have been worth something to me, but the few words I knew of the language would not have carried me very far if I had been confronted with a Spanish interpreter. I decided to use the passport only as a last resort, preferring to act the part of a deaf

and dumb Belgian peasant as far as it would carry me.

Before I finally left the house I had a remarkable experience which I shall remember as long as I live.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Night of Disillusion.

During the first two days I spent with Huylliger after I had first arrived in the big city, he had told me, among other things, of a moving picture show in town which he said I might have a chance to see while there.

"It is free every night in the week except Saturdays and Sundays," he said, "and once you are inside you would not be apt to be bothered by anyone except when they come to take your order for something to drink. While there is no admission, patrons are expected to eat or drink while enjoying the pictures."

A day or two later, while walking the streets at night in search for food, I had passed this place and was very much tempted to go in and spend a few hours, particularly as it would perhaps give me an opportunity to buy something to eat, although I was at a loss to know how I was going to ask for what I wanted.

While trying to make up my mind whether it was safe for me to go in I walked half a block past the place, and when I turned back again and reached the entrance with my mind made up that I would take the chance I ran full tilt into a German officer who was just coming out.

That settled all my hankers for moving pictures that night. "Where you came from, my friend," I figured, "there must be more like you! I guess it is a good night for walking."

The next day, however, in recalling the incident of the evening before, it seemed to me that I had been rather foolish. What I needed more than anything else at that time was confidence. Before I could get to the frontier I would have to confront German soldiers many times, because there were more of them between this city and Holland than in any section of the country through which I had so far traveled. Safety in these contingencies would depend largely upon the calmness I displayed. It wouldn't do to get all excited at the mere sight of a spiked helmet. The Belgians, I had noticed, while careful to obey the orders of the Huns, showed no particular fear of them, and it seemed to me the sooner I cultivated the same feeling of indifference the better I would be able to carry off the part I was playing.

For this reason I made up my mind then and there that, officers or no officers, I would go to that show that night and sit it through no matter what happened. While people may think that I had decided unwisely because of the unnecessary risk involved in the adventure, it occurred to me that perhaps after all that theater was about one of the safest places I could attend because that was about the last place Germans would expect to find a fugitive English officer in even if they were searching for me.

As soon as evening came, therefore, I started out for the theatre. I fixed myself up as well as possible. I had on a fairly decent pair of pants which Huylliger had given me and I used a clean handkerchief as a collar.

With my hair brushed up and my beard trimmed as neatly as possible with a pair of rusty scissors which I had found in the house, while my appearance was not exactly that of a Beau Brummel, I don't think I looked much worse than the average Belgian. In these days the average Belgian is very poorly dressed at best.

I can't say I had no misgivings as I made my way to the theatre; certainly I was going there more for discipline than pleasure, but I had made up my mind that I was going there to see it through.

The entrance to the theatre or beer garden, for it was as much one as the other, was on the side of the building and was reached by way of an alley which ran alongside. Near the door was a ticket-seller's booth, but as this was one of the free nights there was no one in the booth.

I marched slowly down the alley imitating as best I could the indifferent gait of the Belgians, and when I entered the theatre endeavored to act as though I had been there many times before. A hasty survey of the layout of the place was sufficient to enable me to select my seat. It was early and there were not more than half a dozen people in the place at that time, so that I had my choice.

There was a raised platform, perhaps two feet high, all around the walls of the place except at the end where the stage was located. On this platform tables were arranged and there were tables on the floor proper as well.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

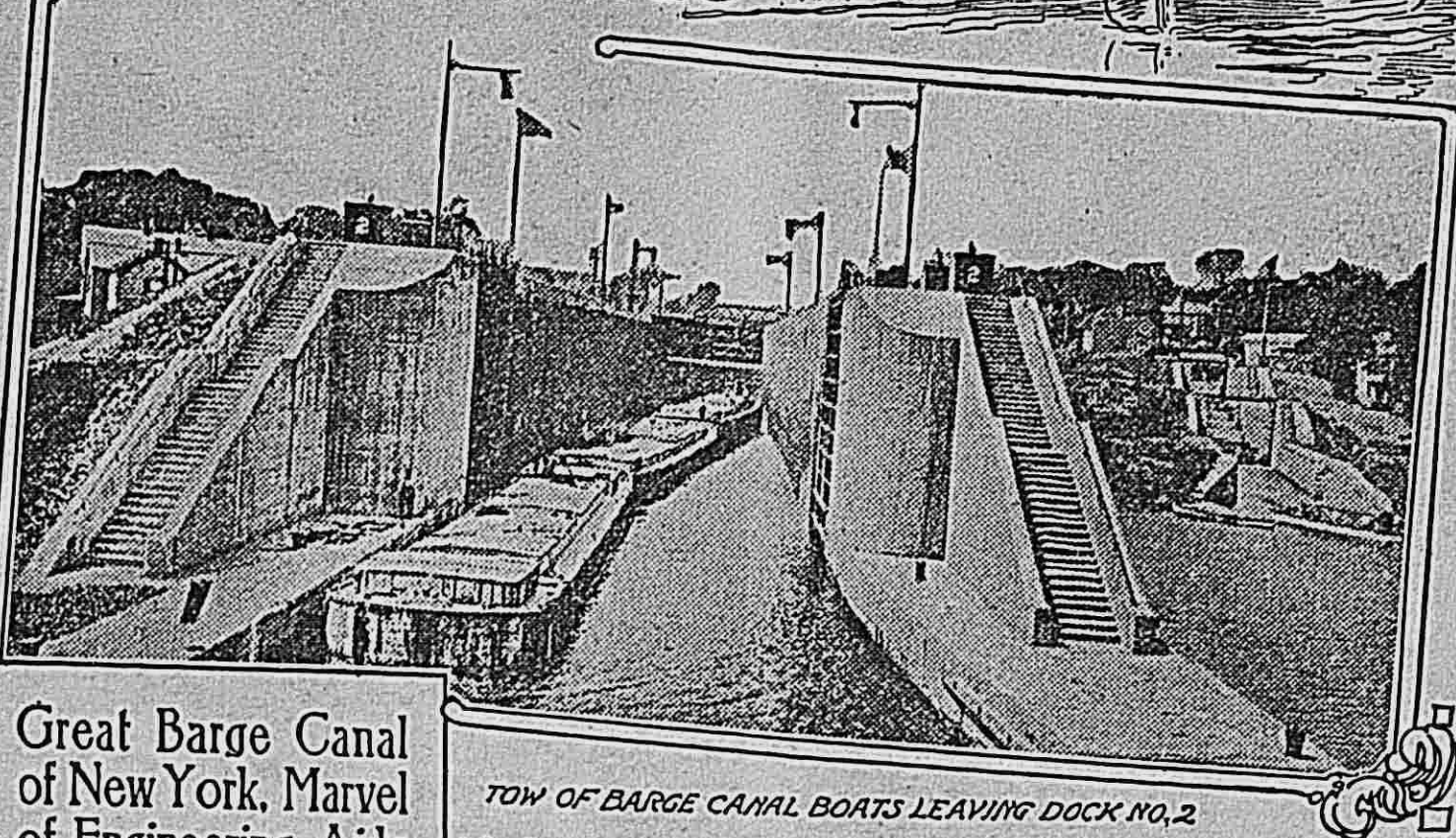
Showing It.

"That De Jones must be a wonderfully brave man."

"What makes you think so?"

"Because in the course of a single day he defied the cook, flouted his wife and bullied the ice man."

Great Lakes Linked With Atlantic



Great Barge Canal of New York. Marvel of Engineering, Aids War Transportation

TOW OF BARGE CANAL BOATS LEAVING DOCK NO. 2

By ROBERT H. MOULTON.

THE opening for through traffic of the barge canal of New York, remarkable both for its picturesqueness and for the engineering difficulties overcome in its construction, which links the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean was formally celebrated recently. The completion of this great inland waterway, which required 13 years to build and involved the expenditure of approximately \$150,000,000, will be a wonderful boon to war-time transportation. It will relieve the railroads of a tremendous quantity of nonperishable freight. Its capacity is estimated at ten million tons annually, which is the equivalent of half a million carloads.

The canal is made up of four different channels, all of which have the same general dimensions, the depth being about 12 feet and width varying from 75 feet in earth sections of "land line" to a minimum of 200 feet in the beds of canalized rivers and lakes. These channels are: The Erie canal, or main line, between Buffalo and Troy; the Oswego, running from Syracuse to Lake Ontario; the Champlain, extending from Troy up the Hudson to Lake Champlain, and the Cayuga-Seneca, connecting the so-called "Finger-Lakes" with the main channel. By means of the Hudson river, New York city and the municipalities and villages south of Albany are brought into touch with the system.

This new channel was constructed in accordance with principles radically different from those which governed old canals. On these old channels the idea was to keep the hillside above the rivers and streams and to use animal power for towing purposes. In the present work, however, the practice in vogue on the Continent, where the low-water routes available in natural streams are used, has been followed wherever practicable. In fact, the larger part of the new system consists of the canalization of the rivers and lakes.

Locks and Dams Built.

In order to make navigation possible on the rivers and lakes it was necessary to maintain a specified minimum depth and provide what is termed "slack-water navigation." This was accomplished by the construction of dams and locks, the dams holding the water at a more or less fixed elevation above the level of the stream and the locks permitting the barges to move from one level to another. Between Little Falls and Troy, on the Erie canal, ten dams have been constructed, which provide for navigation on the canalized Mohawk river. Two of these structures are of the "fixed type" while eight are movable. These actually make the river a series of lakes, the water between the dams being practically level and ordinarily without much current. A lock is constructed at one side of each dam to enable the barges to pass from the different levels.

Many travelers across the state have wondered at the movable dams which appear to be steel bridges, yet have no approaches. This type of structure was necessary, however, because from the bridge floor of each structure the controlling works, which swing underneath, are operated. These works consist of heavy steel frames and gates which may be lowered or raised at will by operating electric winches running on the bridge floor of the dam. The particular function of the movable dam is that when the gates are raised, during the winter months and spring

flood period, it allows the river to flow on uninterrupted, while during the navigation season it serves its full purpose as a dam and may be so operated as to pass a large or small quantity of water, thus keeping each pool at its proper level.

Highest Lift Locks.

There are 36 locks on the Erie canal, all of which are massive concrete structures, having inside rectangular dimensions of 300 by 44.4 feet and a lifting capacity varying from a few feet up to 40½ feet. At Waterford the locks are so constructed that a series of five serves to lift the barges from the Hudson river to the canalized Mohawk river, 160 feet above the level of the government lock at the Troy dam. These structures have been called the world's greatest series of high-lift locks and their lift is double that of the locks in the Panama canal from sea level to summit.

One of the highest lift locks in the world is located at Little Falls, where the difference in pool elevation is 40½ feet. This massive structure has concrete walls, which stand 80 feet high and are 30 feet wide at the base. The lower gate is of the lift type and is raised and lowered, instead of being swung open and shut as are the gates on other locks.

In the operation of all locks the water is admitted to and drawn from the chamber by means of culverts running through the side walls, and the openings have been so designed that the filling and emptying of the chamber is only a matter of a few minutes.

The locks are all electrically operated and the gates and valves are opened or closed by simply turning a lever. Safety devices are also arranged so that errors in operation or navigation are practically eliminated. The Erie canal is spanned by 232 bridges, of which 50 are railroad crossings. The clearance under these structures must be at least 15½ feet.

Guard Against Accident.

In the "land line," guard gates have been provided which are located about ten miles apart. These are steel structures, suspended from towers and may be lowered to hold the water, in case of emergency, such as might exist if an embankment became weakened or any similar accident made it desirable to unwater any section of the channel. Numerous culverts and spillways which keep the water from overflowing the banks have been provided and a hundred million yards of earth and rock have been removed, while three million yards of concrete have been placed.

While the actual construction period has been about 13 years, this considering the magnitude and ramifications of the work, is a very short time. The many structures and the nature of the territory through which the different channels run has made this one of the really important engineering undertakings of the age, and the construction details have been the most extensive, the plans alone being some of the most elaborate and complete ever drawn up for any large construction work.

The cost of handling freight on the railroads, before recent increases went into effect, varied from two to seven mills per ton per mile, the average being between three and six mills per ton mile. It is now estimated that this figure will be reduced more than one-half on the new canal system, owing to the larger barges and the thoroughly up-to-date facilities. The method of propulsion used is by power boats driven either by steam, electricity or the internal combustion engine, and it has already been determined from trial trips that the speed which may be maintained throughout the system is considerably in excess of that main-

tained by ordinary freight trains, either in normal times or under present conditions.

Transportation Problem Acute.

It is admitted that the transportation facilities of our country, as well as our transoceanic shipping, underlie our ability to carry the present war to a successful conclusion. The war has, indeed, brought us face to face with a problem in transportation that is vital and critical. There is not a business community from one end of the country to the other that is not dealing with the question. A congestion has arisen that has affected almost every factory in the United States and even extended to our homes.

The New York Barge canal offers a solution to many of our transportation problems. This waterway—and it may be called the most important canal in the United States—has been thrown open at a time when its usefulness can be fully appreciated, and when it can fulfill a mission not dreamed of by its original projectors. It can easily carry a total of ten million tons of freight and this is as much as can be carried on one-fifth of all the freight cars on all the rail lines in the United States. It is equivalent to what could be carried on a string of freight cars which, if placed end to end, would extend from Denver to New York city.

Color and Horse Character.

An old cavalry officer says that one may judge the constitution and character of a horse from its color. Bright chestnuts and light bays are high spirited, but nervous and delicate. Dark chestnuts and glossy blacks are hardy and good tempered. Rich bays have great spirit, but are teachable. Dark and iron grays are hardy and sound, while light grays are the opposite.

Thus, either strawberry or blue, are the hardest and best working of all, even tempered, easiest to train, taking kindly to everything. Rusty blacks are distinguished for their pig-headedness. A horse's "white stockings" give another clue to character. A horse with one white leg is a bad one, with two its temper is uncertain, with three it is absolutely safe, with four may be trusted for a while only.

Why Indeed?

If we may judge by the recent and determined intrusion of spirits into authorship, heaven bids fair to be stocked with printing presses. One of their number, indeed, the "Living Dead Man," whose publishers have unhesitatingly revealed (or, I might say, announced) his identity, gives high praise to a ghostly library, well catalogued, and containing millions of books and records. With such resources at their command, with the universe for inspiration, and the uncounted dead for readers, why should disembodied spirits force an entrance into our congested literary world and compete with the living scribblers who ask their little day?—Agnes Repplier, in the Atlantic.

Selling Money a Business in China.

In China dealing in money is a business, one of the flourishing industries of the country, says World Outlook. There are shops that deal in nothing else—money exchange shops. You will find one in nearly every twisted little street in every city, often merely little holes in the wall, where a skull-capped proprietor sits behind a brass railing with little piles of money on each side of him and swiftly fingers his counting board. Here you go shopping for money, just as you go for white flannel, suits, eggs, green jade and Canton silk—and you bargain just as long and just as hard in the oblique and devious ways of the Orient. A national currency system there is not. The coins, like the dialects, change as you go from city to city.

Good Money for Day's Work. It is said that a boat with five fishermen went out sailing from Orr's Island, Me., for herring recently and received \$500 for their day's work, sharing \$100 each.

Should Stimulate Thinkers.

The British government has decided to offer a prize of \$10,000 for a process of making a mixture of dehydrated

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and treatment is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandfather used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Gallant.

"Pardon me, Mr. Gusherly. My foot is asleep," said Miss Sweetleigh. "And what a light sleeper it must be," returned the gallant swain, looking down at the dainty little, slipper-laced slumberer.

Accounting for It.

"How that woman does chop her words," "No wonder, with such a hatchet face."

We borrow most of our happiness from those to whom we give it.

Right Back at Him.

She was noted for her quickness at repartee, also a habit of worrying over trifles or some unintentional slight. The young husband arrived home and found her in tears. An older, experienced husband would have taken a walk until she recovered, but this one tried to argue, and finally losing patience, he said:

"Well, my dear, I can't provide you with brains."

"Immediately came the reply which cleared the atmosphere: 'I don't expect you to with your limited supply.'"

Dorothy's Bad Manners.

My little niece, Margaret, had been promised a party. The time came for distributing the invitations and I went with Margaret. When we came to Dorothy's house I said: "I'll stay out here while you take Dorothy's invitation in to her."

When she came out I said: "Did you give Dorothy her invitation?"

"Yes," said Margaret, "and I told her, 'you're welcome,' and she didn't even say 'thank you.'"—Chicago Tribune.

The Missing.

The Missus—"You look so strong and well—it's hard to believe you're a wounded soldier." The Medicant—"No, lady, I'm worse'n that—I am one of the 'missing.'"—Sydney Bulletin.

Stock Trouble.

"I saw a big policeman take a tumble on a piece of banana peel." "I see. A fall in copper security."

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can Be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of

grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. Soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

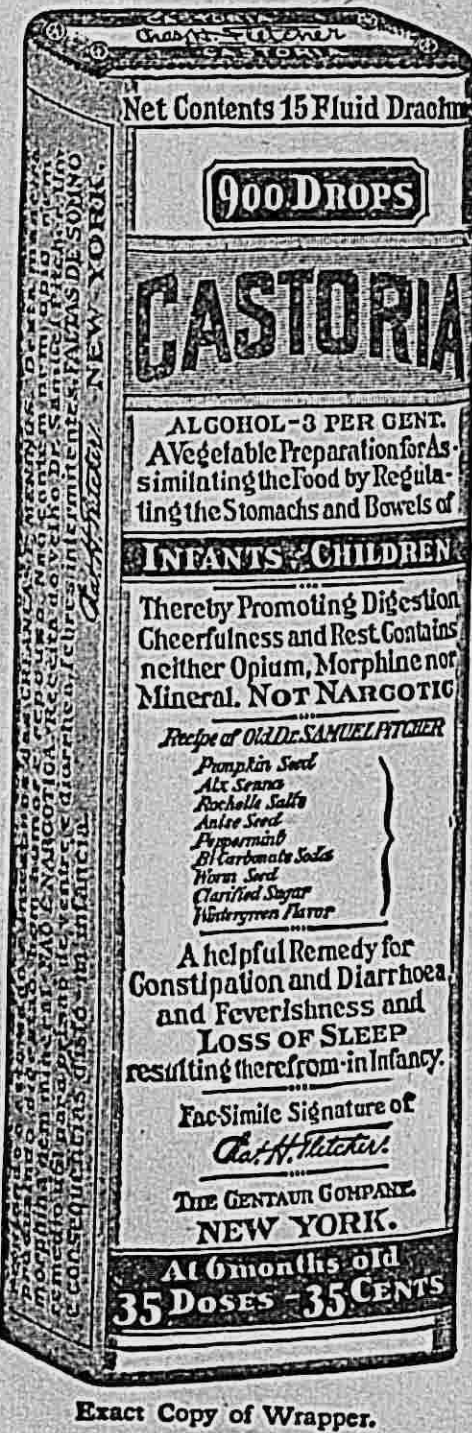
Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," headache, dizziness and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Honest Advertising.

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher Honestly advertised, Honestly placed before the public and from which he Honestly expects to receive his reward.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. John W. Derrick, of Lexington, S. C., says: "My children cry for Castoria, I could not do without it."

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gaines, of Ripley, Tenn., say: "We enclose our baby's picture hoping it will induce some poor tired mothers to give your Castoria a trial. We have used it since baby was two weeks old."

Mrs. J. G. Farman, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "The perfect health of my baby is due to your Castoria—the first and only medicine he has taken. He is never satisfied with one dose, he always cries for more."

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, of Stevens Point, Wis., say: "When our baby was two weeks old he cried so much we did everything for him, then got some Castoria and he is now strong and fat. We would not be without it, and are very thankful to you."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS

the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Homes of the Old Man.

"If women keep on taking up the essential work once performed by men," remarked a quiet observer "what a grand leading spell father and some of his sons are going to have after the war. The dressmakers and school teachers' husbands used to have a monopoly on that sort of thing, but now we will have the steam riveters, conductors, truck drivers and chauffeurs' husbands. It begins to look as if the old man is coming into his own at last."

Nothing Else.

"How are you going to spend your time this summer?" "In wondering where I am going to get anything else to spend."

While the little dog is barking the big dog absconds with the bone.

Hay Fever-Catarh Prompt Relief Guaranteed SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM

Trimmer—in Corsets.

Steam power was very low on the drifter, so the captain went below and picked out one of the grimy seamen. "What's wrong? It isn't the coal?" "What was your rating when you joined the navy? A trimmer?" "Yes, sir," came the reply. "They asked me my trade and when I said I was a trimmer they shoved me in the stockhold before I had time to explain. I'm not a coal trimmer; my specialty is—corsets."

Heal Baby Rashes.

That itchy, burn and torture. A hot Cuticura Soap bath gives instant relief when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Best We Can Do.

"Oh, for the wings of a bird!" "Try rubber heels, dear. They are said to be the next best."

Said It First.

"Did you tell the landlord you were going to move?" "No. He's the one who broke the news."

Lesson One.

"What's the first thing you ought to do when you learn to sail a boat?" "Learn to swim."

Successful Cataract Operations.

Medical Graphic—Dr. H. E. Parry of Galesburg, Ill., reports thirty-one successful cataract operations done by the new Major Smith Operation. These patients have been blind from one to eight years and they can see to read now. The patients range in age from fifty-four to eighty-seven years. This is considered to be above the average for successful cataract operations. Adv.

Atavism.

"Woman, lovely woman, is sweet enough to eat." "Well, you know, originally she was a spare rib."

Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Mullein for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Mullein when your Eyes Need Care. It is Mullein Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 37-1918.

Cattle in Forests. To meet the war needs of the United States sheep and cattle will be grazed on the national forests in increased numbers this year. Half a million more sheep and nearly a quarter of a million more cattle will be taken care of this year than last, according to the officials of the forest service. This will bring the total number of stock grazed under permit to about 9,000,000 sheep, 2,300,000 head of cattle and 51,000 swine. This increase is on top of an increase of 200,000 sheep and 100,000 cattle made last year, when it was recognized that the country's need for beef, mutton, wool and hides called for the fullest possible use of the national forest ranges. Through conservative handling of these ranges for more than ten years their productiveness has been steadily rising.

Should Stimulate Thinkers. The British government has decided to offer a prize of \$10,000 for a process of making a mixture of dehydrated

coal tar with mineral petroleum oils suitable for admiralty use as fuel oil. This will be awarded to the first competitor submitting a successful process which must be capable of ready and economical application without undue absorption of material and labor.

Good Money for Day's Work.

It is said that a boat with five fishermen went out sailing from Orr's Island, Me., for herring recently and received \$500 for their day's work, sharing \$100 each.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17....2,165,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18....3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,206,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17..259,900,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18..340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 18,500,000 bushels, a total of 149,500,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

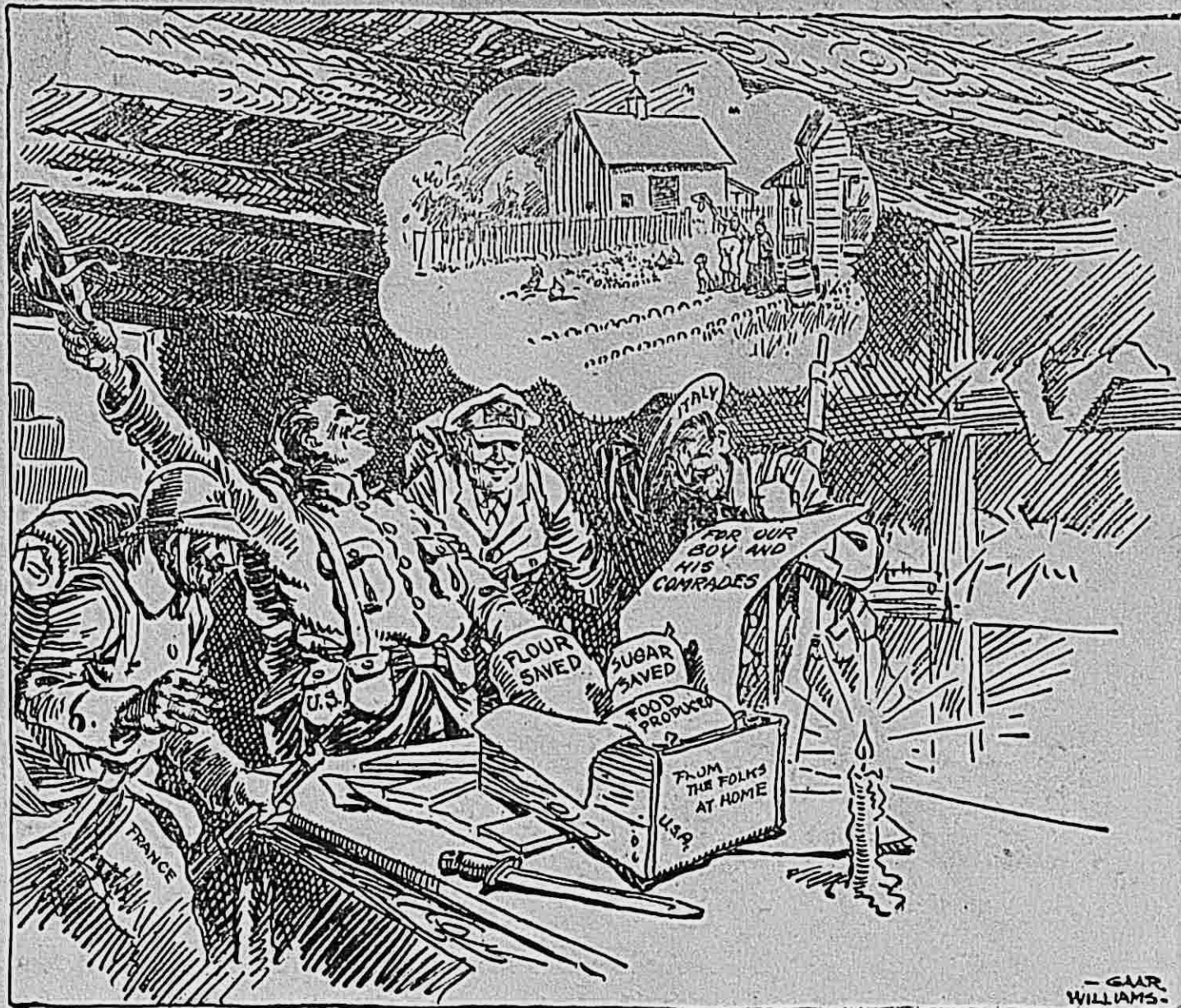
"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop."

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Gaar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month.
French Pound and Half,
Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little sacharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 25 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7½ cents.

Save Food

120 million
Allies
must eat

United States Food Administration

War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



What is a Branch House?

The Branch House is the place in the packing organization where what the packing plant does for you is put where you can use it.

Both are the natural result of growth and development in the living thing they belong to.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are located in distributing centers all over the country. They are fitted out with refrigerating equipment to keep meat cool, sweet and fresh.

Each one is in personal charge of a man who believes in what Swift & Company is doing for people and wants to help do it.

They are directed by men who have spent years learning how to get **better meat cheaper** to the places where it is needed.

Meat is shipped to the branch houses direct from the packing plants in Swift & Company's refrigerator cars, in such quantities that it can be disposed of while fresh and sweet.

Your meat dealer comes **here** to buy your meat for **you**—unless someone else can treat him better than we can.

So you need the branch house in order to live well; and the branch house and the packing plant need each other, in order to be useful to you.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



THE attention of Telephone subscribers is invited to the following order of the Postmaster General:

"Order No. 1931: August 28, 1918.

"Owing to the necessity for conserving labor and material and to eliminate a cost which is now borne by the permanent user of the telephone, a readiness to serve or installation charge will be made on and after September 1, 1918, for all new installations, also a charge for all changes in location of telephones.

Installation charges to be as follows:
Where the rate is \$2 a month or less.....\$ 5
Where the rate is more than \$2, but not exceeding \$4 a month.....10
Where the rate is more than \$4 a month.....15

The moving charge to the subscriber will be the actual cost of labor and material necessary for making the change.

"In accordance with Bulletin No. 2, issued by me August 1, 1918, stating that 'until further notice the telegraph and telephone companies shall continue operation in the ordinary course of business through regular channels,' in all cases where rate adjustments are pending or immediately necessary, they should be taken up by the company involved through the usual channels and action obtained wherever possible. In all cases, however, where rates are changed such changes should be submitted to me for approval before being placed in effect."

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO

ARE YOU READY FOR THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN?



Where Platinum Is Found. Platinum is recovered principally from the beds of streams, the particles having been deposited there through erosion of large rocks, classified geologically as "tertiary conglomerates." The platinum grains are found with gold, the proportion varying from 5 to 50 per cent of platinum. The two metals are recovered by washing the sand and gravel of streams.

Puzzling. "Pa," said the young hopeless, "I can't understand you growed parents a tuff. You and mother always tell me you ain't got no money whenever I want to buy candy or ice cream dainties, but I take notice you don't seem to have much trouble digging up a nickel for me to take to Sunday school."—Indianapolis Star.

Local and Personal Happenings

Ira Simons spent Tuesday in Chicago. Dr. Morrell was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Chas. Meeklenburg has sold his farm at Grass Lake to Tony Anderson of Wilmet.

Don't fail to see "Forbidden Paths" at the Majestic Saturday also Keystone comedy.

Beginning with Monday Sept. 16, my dental parlor will be closed for two weeks. Dr. F. S. Morrell.

Messrs. Louis Weber and Fred Melchert of Chicago spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. N. Baker.

Saturday at the Majestic Vivian Martin and Sessue Hayakawa in "Forbidden Paths." Admission 11 cents.

Messrs. Louis Weber and Fred Melchert spent Sunday with the Misses Mildred and Lillian Brockhus and Laura Van Duzer.

Up to noon today 175 men between the age of 18 and 46 had registered, and it is expected that more than that will be in this afternoon.

The next cottage social of the Ladies Guild will be held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Osmond on Tuesday afternoon Sept. 17. N. Morley, sec.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dupre left Monday morning for an auto trip to Aurora, Starved Rock and other places in the central part of the state.

Mrs. Jas. Little and children of Milwaukee who have been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. D. Traynor returned to her home Wednesday.

Sid Dibble will open the cider mill on the Rogers place, Sept. 1st, and will take in apples for grinding every Monday and Tuesday from that time on.

The Harvest Festival of St. Ignatius church will be held on the last Sunday of September. Special music will be rendered and a special preacher secured.

A harvest festival for the benefit of St. Mary's church at Bristol will be held on the church grounds, Tuesday evening Sept. 27. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Morrell, Harold Williams and Leland Watson, are planning to leave on Monday next for an auto trip to Chetek, Wis., where they will camp for a couple of weeks.

H. Bock is enjoying a vacation from his duties at the post office, and on Monday he and Mrs. Bock accompanied by their son Artie and wife left for an auto trip to Toledo, Ohio.

Bert Bown and son Victor, Mrs. Verrier and son Arthur and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fowles attended the War Exposition last week. They also missed the train and, but the rest is on the t.

Miss Ruth Williams, who has been spending the past summer at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams at this place, left Saturday morning for New York to resume her work for another year.

Suit for \$10,000 damages was filed against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company today in the circuit court by the public administrator for the estate of Otto Miller, killed at a railroad crossing at Russell.

There will be a canvass of school district No. 34, by the members of the board of education, beginning Monday Sept. 16. The canvass will be for the purpose of securing pledges in the War Savings Stamps campaign. The government is back of this movement.

Albert Ellsberry, while working around a threshing machine yesterday afternoon on a farm near Millburn, got one of his hands caught in cog-wheels on the threshing machine and had his fingers badly crushed. He was taken to McAllister hospital. He may lose some of his fingers.

Two years ago the Antioch Packing Co. built their plant here with Jas. Babor and L. Rausser as proprietors, and it continued under their management until Monday of this week, when Rausser purchased the entire interests of Babor. Mr. Rausser who is now the sole owner will conduct the business the same as formerly.

Getting There.
Miss Lucy says de man whut b'lieve in hissef g'nally gits dah, but Kun't Bob 'low ef da's all it take some dem pol'ticians whu's rec'mindatin' deysef fuh office sho jue 'g'it lected! —Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Fat Not Used.
Burma is one of the few lands in which fat is not used for lighting or industrial purposes.

Optimistic Thought.
A skeptic is one who knows too much for a fool and too little for a wise man.

Timber in Ireland.
Only about 1 per cent of the area of Ireland contains marketable timber.

Harold Williams spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Sunday at the Majestic Chas. Gurn in "Framing Framers."

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams are spending this week with relatives in Chicago.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238. tf

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Radtke have received a card from their son Harry saying that he had arrived safely overseas.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Mrs. F. E. Fenderson on Monday received a cablegram from her son, Lieutenant George Fenderson, that he had landed safely in France.

A. E. Edgar who is staying at a hospital in Milwaukee and taking treatment for his eyes, spent Sunday at his home here, returning to Milwaukee Monday morning.

There will be an Episcopal service at the Allendale Farm at Lake Villa next Sunday at 4:30 p. m. Dress parade and band music followed by the Vesper service in the chapel. All are welcome.

Mrs. F. VanHollen and Miss Louise A. Haungs, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meeklenburg, of Grass Lake, motored to Richmond Thursday, and were entertained at dinner by Chas. Meeklenburg Jr.

Pay your subscription to the News in advance if you want to be sure of receiving the paper. Government orders require us to cut our list fifteen per cent on October 1, and those to be cut off will be those who are not paid in advance.

Few Whites in India.
Compared with India's 314,000,000 dark-skinned natives, that country has but about 300,000 white inhabitants.

Easy to Learn to Do Right.
Whoever really and earnestly chooses to do right and perseveres in doing it shall learn how. —Aaron Martin Crane.

Food Value of Fish.
The high worth of fish as a food is strongly upheld by the Journal of the American Medical Association, noting that fish must be better cared for than some other forms of animal food, but concluding "it is no just criticism of fish to say that they may be harmful unless properly cared for."

Dietetic Habits.
Some people seem to think that a vegetarian is a curiosity. A rough calculation shows that the population of the world, now estimated approximately at 1,600,000,000, is said to be divided as to dietetic habits about as follows: Strict vegetarians, 250,000,000; practically vegetarians, but eating a little fish or flesh, 450,000,000; eating meat about once a week (on high days and holidays), 500,000,000; eating meat daily and sometimes more than once a day, 400,000,000.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—My road mare, cheap. Inquire of Dr. Beebe. 51tf

FOR RENT—Flat over Kings Drug Store. Inquire at Drug Store.

FOR SALE—A few pure bred Decoy Duck Callers. D. A. Williams.

FOR SALE—Corn binders and binding twine. Inquire of C. F. Richards. 4

FOUND—An auto crank, owner may have same by calling at this office and paying for this ad.

FOR RENT—The old McDougal farm east of Loon Lake, 200 acres. Inquire of C. E. VanPatten, Antioch, Ill. 49tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a black mare, about nine years old, will drive single or double, any lady can drive or ride her. Splendid for work. Inquire of J. P. Bowles, phone 145 w.

FOR SALE—Household furniture of every description, at private sale. Those wishing anything in this line will please call at the home of Wm. Ross, Antioch, Ill.

FOR SALE—A book case and secretary combined, rag rug, 12x12, wheel barrow, garden and barn tools, also house and lot situated in Wilmet. Inquire of Mrs. Susie B. Pacey 2w3

FOR RENT—A farm of 160 acres, five and one half miles northeast of Antioch on the State line road, known as the late T. C. Kelly place. Possession given March 1. Can do fall plowing. For particulars write to Geo. B. Kelly, 1160 Lovel Ave., Chicago. w4

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.
Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.
24 North Dearborn St. Chicago

There will be no more band concerts this season.

Chas. Meeklenburg has purchased the Held farm on the Hickory road and will move his family there in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson spent the fore part of the week in Kenosha where Mr. Johnson has secured a position in a laundry. He expects to begin his work there this week and Mrs. Johnson will join him as soon as suitable living quarters can be obtained.

LOW CORN KING



Do Your Share

ASSISTANT Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman says that a billion dollars worth of stable manure is wasted annually in the United States. In the face of the urgent need for bigger crops, such waste as this is a national tragedy. That manure properly used will put us beyond fear of any crop shortage except one that might be made by bad weather. And what is better, the bigger crop could be produced without the addition of another acre, another man, or another horse power, if every farmer would decide to waste no stable manure this year but buy and use a

Low Corn King Manure Spreader

Three sizes—small, medium, and large. All narrow boxes. All steel frames with working parts of the spreader securely attached to the frame. Turns short. Drive from both rear wheels. Return apron driven by worn gear which insures even spreading up hill and down. Pull comes straight on steel frame. Solid two-inch rear axle working in roller bearings carries seventy-five per cent of the load. All-steel beater cannot warp, shrink, or rot. Built up to International Harvester standards of quality in every respect.

Buy a Low Corn King spreader and use it. The increased yield from a few acres will pay for your spreader. Come in and place your order now.

Chas. F. Richards, Antioch, Agent.

LAKE CO. FAIR

LIBERTYVILLE

September 18, 19, 20, 21

Good Speed Program Every Day

Saturday Will be
RED CROSS DAY

THE JACKIE BAND
Will Furnish the Music

ATTRACTIONS GALORE
Every Day

The Stock Exhibit this year will
be the Best in many years, and
you should not fail to attend.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
and Saturday,

SEPTEMBER 18, 19, 20, 21

Earl Somerville was a Chicago passenger Tuesday morning.

Inner tubes for less than cost price, this week at King's drug store. See our ad in this issue.

Miss Myrtle Haynes who has spent the past summer with her aunt at Duluth, returned to her home her the latter part of the past week.

The Antioch Hillside cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Ira Soule on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 18. Every one welcome. Mrs. R. M. Haynes, Vice Pres.

Mrs. R. M. Haynes recently received a card from her nephew Laverne Hancock stating that he had arrived safely in France. He has been aboard a submarine chaser and had not been heard from in over two months.

INNER TUBES

... AT ...

Bargain Prices

We have too many left. We must close them out at the following prices:

28x3	\$2.25
30x3 1-2	3.00
32x3 1-2	3.25
34x4	4.50

Remember they are the best tubes in the market and they won't last a week at these prices.

COME QUICK

King's Drug Store

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what
we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

A Great Special Sale

C. G. FOLTZ & CO., BURLINGTON, WIS.

Will give a Special Sale of Ladies, Misses and Children's Coats and Ladies Tailored Suits

September 14th to 21st, Inclusive
A money saving opportunity. Remember the time and give us a call. A large consignment of garments from Eastern manufacturers will be displayed, in addition to our large and well assorted purchase for the fall and winter season. Classy, Stylish popular fabrics. Special prices during this sale.

C. G. FOLTZ CO.

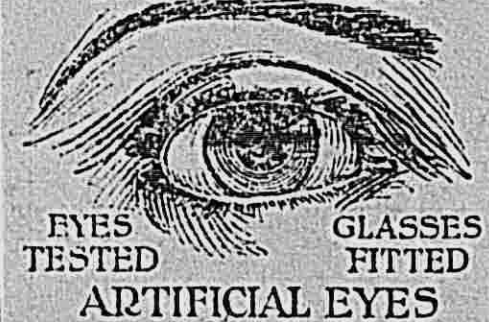
A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

INGALLS BROS.
OPTOMETRISTS
Graduates of McCormick
OPTICAL COLLEGE



EYES TESTED
GLASSES FITTED
ARTIFICIAL EYES

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land
for sale. For particulars
address.

C. O. GALIGER,
Clio, Iowa.

DR. L. H. COULSON

Veterinarian

Both Phones Grayslake, Ill.

WILSON GIVES UP WAR LOAN TRIP

President Says Duties in Washington Will Not Permit Him to Leave.

COVETED CHANCE TO SPEAK

Hoped and Planned to Tour Country So He Could Discuss Great Undertaking Which Has Made Loans Necessary.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson, in announcing on Monday that he had abandoned definitely plans for a trans-continental tour for the fourth Liberty loan, said he was convinced that it was not right for him to be absent from Washington for more than a day or two at a time while the war continues.

The president said he keenly felt the deprivation of being confined to the White House, but that it was impossible for him to deal with important war questions by telegraph or at a distance from sources of information which exist only here.

"I had hoped, and had even begun to plan," the president said, "a trip to the western coast and back in connection with the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan, not because I believed that the country had any need of being stimulated to subscribe to that loan by anything that I could say, but because I coveted the opportunity, to discuss with my fellow citizens the great undertaking which has made such loans necessary and in which our whole energy and purpose are enlisted."

"It is the third or fourth time that I have tried to persuade myself that such a trip was possible for me without serious neglect of my duties here, because I have keenly felt again and again the deprivation of being confined to the capital and prevented from having the sort of direct contact with the people I am serving which would be of so much benefit and stimulation to me."

"To my deep regret, I find that I must again give the idea up. The questions which come to me every day, many of them questions of the utmost delicacy and involving many critical matters, convince me that it is not right for me to absent myself from Washington for more than a day or two at a time while the war continues. Questions concerning our dealings with other governments, in particular, it is impossible for me to deal with by telegraph or at a distance from the many sources of information which exist only here."

"I should feel myself an unscrupulous public servant if I yielded to my wish in this matter and took any chance of neglecting even for a short time things that must be decided promptly and in the presence of all the facts."

JAIL FOR DRAFT DODGERS

Amendment Designed to Reach Evaders and Punish Disloyal Talk Passed by Senate.

Washington, Sept. 11.—An amendment to the espionage act designed to reach draft dodgers and to punish disloyal talk was passed on Monday by the senate after brief debate and sent to the house. It fixes a maximum penalty of 20 years' imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000 or both, for making false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the success of the United States military or naval operations. The penalties would apply to whoever attempts to obstruct the sale of United States war securities or to whoever promotes insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal to perform duty, or to those who in any way injure the United States in the prosecution of the war.

U. S. SAILORS BEAT "REDS"

Bluejackets Help Allies Capture Town Near Archangel—Cut Way Through Enemy.

Archangel, Sept. 11.—A detachment of American bluejackets was among the allied forces fighting recently in the vicinity of Oberserokaya, which resulted in the capture of the town. The Americans successfully extricated themselves from a dangerous predicament when surrounded by the enemy.

The Americans' part of the expedition approached the town from the rear some time in advance of other forces moving in another direction. Completely surrounded, the Americans fought their way through, but found themselves imbedded in deep swamps through which they struggled for more than two days.

Ferdinand Back in Sofia.

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria returned to Sofia on Sunday, according to a dispatch received here from the Bulgarian capital. Ferdinand had been undergoing treatment at Bad Nauheim, Germany.

Use of Gold Curtailed.

Washington, Sept. 11.—To conserve gold for essential monetary purposes the government forbade issuance of gold bullion from the mints without license from the war industries board or the treasury.

BRIG. GEN. A. HERO, JR.



Andrew Hero, Jr., one of the recently appointed brigadier generals of the American army, was born in Louisiana in 1868, graduated from the Military Academy in 1891 and advanced through the intermediate grades in the artillery branch. He graduated from the artillery school in 1896.

PIRATE CAPTAINS DIE

VENGEANCE FINDS COMMANDERS OF GERMAN SUBMARINES.

One Hundred and Fifty of Them Listed by the British Admiralty.

London, Sept. 7.—Although the British government does not intend to adopt the practice of giving proof of official utterances made by its ministers, it has been thought desirable to print in newspapers the names of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of.

This is in order to substantiate the statement of Premier Lloyd George in the house of commons that "at least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed."

A majority of the 150 officers mentioned are dead. Some are prisoners of war, and a few are interned in neutral countries where they took refuge.

Among the officers named are: Kapitän Lieutenant Schweiger, who, while in command of the U-20, torpedoed the Lusitania in May, 1915. The U-20 was lost on the Danish coast in 1916, but Schweiger survived and was in command of the U-80, which was lost with all hands in September, 1917.

Kapitän Lieutenant Paul Wagerfuk, who sank the steamer Belgian Prince July 31, 1917, and drowned 40 of the crew, whom he had ordered to line up on the submarine's deck when the U-boat was about to submerge. His submarine, the U-44, was sunk with all hands about a fortnight later.

Kapitän Lieutenant Rudolph Schnelken, who torpedoed the steamer Arabic in August, 1915.

The statement says it is significant that the authors of particularly atrocious crimes have expired them speedily after their commission.

WILSON SAVES 10 NEGROES

Death Sentences Commuted to Life Imprisonment—Six Other Rioters to Die.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Death sentences of ten negro soldiers who participated in the riot at Houston, Tex., August 23, 1917, have been commuted to life imprisonment by President Wilson.

This action, announced on Wednesday by the war department, concludes the cases of 29 negroes given the death penalty for their part in the riot. Thirteen were executed, and the president was called upon to review the findings in 16 cases.

In six other cases the president affirmed the death sentences because the condemned men had been found guilty of having deliberately and with great cruelty murdered citizens.

OFFERS REWARD FOR YANKS

One Hundred Dollars a Head Offered by Hun Officer for American Captives.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 6.—Orders captured by American troops in the Toul sector and signed by the commander of a German division offer a reward of 400 marks (\$100) to the German soldier bringing in the first American prisoner. The German commander is apparently unusually anxious, for in another order he threatens to send an entire regiment out on patrol if it continues to fail to produce any American prisoners.

Lieutenant Touchard Is Dead.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 9.—Lieut. G. P. Touchard, an instructor in the royal air force at Camp Borden, died suddenly in a hospital here after an operation for an abscess on the brain. He was a prominent tennis player.

Semenoff Beats Red Army.

Harbin, Sept. 9.—General Semenoff, at the head of the antibolshevik forces in Siberia, is following up his success in capturing the Borgia station on the Trans-Siberian line near the Manchurian-Transbalkan border.

MAKING OF BEER TO END ON DEC. 1

Wilson Issues Order to Conserve Grain, Fuel and Labor.

SENATE VOTES THE DRY BILL

Attempt to Delay Nation-Wide Prohibition Until 1920 Fails—Manufacturers of Soft Drinks to Get Less Fuel.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Manufacture of beer in the United States will be prohibited after December 1 next as a war measure.

The food administration announced on Friday that the manufacture of beer and other malt liquors will be prohibited after December 1, as a war measure.

This announcement said the decision had been reached at conferences between President Wilson and representatives of the fuel, food and railroad administrations and the war industries board. Immediate suspension of the purchase of grains for malting purposes was ordered.

The \$12,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill with its rider for national prohibition from next July 1 until the American armies are demobilized after the end of the war was passed by the senate without a roll call.

Before final passage of the measure the senate voted, 45 to 6, to retain the prohibition rider. A final effort to postpone the effective date of the dry legislation to December 30, 1919, was defeated.

The bill now goes to the house, and, because of the many amendments inserted by the senate, it undoubtedly will be sent to conference. Prohibition leaders, however, expect the house to agree to the dry rider, so that there will be no possibility of changes being made by the senate and house managers.

Sensors voting against retaining the dry legislation in the bill were Brandegee of Connecticut, Gerry of Rhode Island, Phelan of California, Pomeroy of Ohio, Ransdell of Louisiana and Underwood of Alabama. After passage of the bill the senate conferees—all regarded friendly to the legislation—were appointed: Gore of Oklahoma, Smith of South Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Kenyon of Iowa and France of Maryland. How long the bill would be in conference was regarded doubtful.

President Wilson's death decree for beer was based upon the need of conserving grain for stock feed, the supply of which has been diminished by drought, of conserving fuel, of lessening the transportation burden of the railways, and of diverting the labor of nonessential industry to uses incidental to the conduct of the war.

As a result of the president's action, the supply of malt liquors is likely to be exhausted before the country goes home dry, July 1, under the terms of the "war prohibition" bill.

The manufacturers of soft drinks and other beverages are also warned that they also will suffer curtailment of fuel and containers. Breweries and other plants thus put out of business will be utilized by the government so far as possible for war purposes.

MUST SPEED UP NEW DRAFT

Selective Service Machinery to Be Rushed So That Men Can Be Sent to Camp Next Month.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Gen. Enoch Crowder, provost marshal general, said on Thursday that the national selective service machinery must speed up operations immediately, to make it possible to get men from the new eighteen to forty-five registration on the way to army cantonments by the end of October.

Outlining changes in methods adopted to that end, General Crowder said questionnaires would go out to registrants before the drawing has been conducted to determine their order of call, and that local boards would be urged to begin classification immediately.

U-BOAT SINKS U. S. SHIP

Five Members of the Civilian Crew of the Steamer Lake Owens Lost.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The navy department was informed that the American steamer Lake Owens had been sunk by a submarine. Five members of the civilian crew are reported lost. The steamer, an army cargo carrier of 2,308 tons, was sent down by gunfire in foreign waters September 3. All members of the naval guard were saved.

U. S. Army to Equal Enemy.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Next spring, says an official dispatch from France, the American army alone will be equal to the German army, and the latter will then have to face not only this gigantic force, but the British and French.

Flynn After Box-Car Thieves.

Washington, Sept. 10.—William J. Flynn, former chief of the secret service, was appointed chief of the railroad administration's secret service to direct the work of detectives in rounding up freight thieves.

BRIG. GEN. F. D. WEBSTER



One of our new brigadier generals is Frank D. Webster, who graduated from West Point in 1889 and has been in the infantry branch. He also is a graduate from the infantry and cavalry school and the army war college. General Webster is from Missouri.

I. W. W. BOMB KILLS

INFERNAL MACHINE EXPLODES IN CHICAGO FEDERAL BUILDING.

Thirty Persons Are Injured—Fifty Suspects Held by U. S. Government Officials.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—A bomb placed inside the entrance to the federal building and post office here on Wednesday afternoon exploded with terrific violence, killing four persons and injuring thirty. Among the dead were a woman and a sailor.

This toll of death and injury was the vengeance of the I. W. W. for the conviction and prison sentences of 97 of their number who conspired to block the government's war program. The trial was held in the federal building.

Definite blame for the outrage was placed upon the organization by Philip J. Barry, acting head of the department of justice in Chicago. Hundreds of federal operatives and American Protective league members were sent out to round up every known I. W. W. Fifty suspects were brought in, among them men who were said to have made threats against the government before the trial.

The force of the explosion was terrific and many of those hurt were outside or near the building at the time. Two horses standing near the entrance to the building were killed. Windows in nearby buildings were shattered. William D. Haywood, leader of the I. W. W. and under a 20-year sentence, was in the building awaiting action on his appeal for bond at the time. He was immediately seized by the officers and questioned. He denied that any members of his organization could have placed the bomb.

CZECH VICTORY IN RUSSIA

Hold Railway From Olovyanna to Penza—Open Way to Heart of the Country.

Vladivostok, Sept. 10.—The Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czech-Slovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza.

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czech-Slovak break through was due partly to the allied advance toward Khabarovsk, which caused the transfer of a large bolshevik force from Lake Balkal toward Khabarovsk. The weakened front then collapsed under the Czech pressure from the west and General Semenov's pressure from the east.

The opportunity is now presented of the allies taking advantage of the strategic points in the hands of the Czechs to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable re-enforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain, and striking a stunning blow at Germany.

ATTACK ON U. S. TRANSPORT

Mount Vernon Torpedoed by U-Boat While Homeward Bound—Reaches French Port Safe.

Washington, Sept. 9.—News reached the navy department on Friday that the American transport Mount Vernon, homeward bound, had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine 200 miles off the French coast, but had turned back and arrived safely at a French port. The Mount Vernon formerly was the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It had no military unit on board and is supposed to have carried only a small number of civilians in addition to the crew.

Gives Flag to "Devil Dogs."

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Seventeenth regiment of marines, which soon is to join the "Devil Dogs" fighting in France, has been presented with a standard of colors by Secretary Daniels at Quantico, Va.

Russo-German Pact Ratified.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—The instruments of ratification of the Russo-German supplementary treaty were exchanged by Russian and German representatives, according to an official dispatch from Berlin.

35 KILLED ON U. S. TRANSPORT

Senator Lewis Among Those Who Landed Safely From the Mount Vernon.

WAS ATTACKED OFF FRANCE

Former German Liner Was Torpedoed by U-Boat While Homeward Bound—Returned Safely to Port.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Thirty-five persons, principally members of the fireroom crew of the U. S. S. Mount Vernon, formerly the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, were killed when the ship was struck by a torpedo Thursday last, 200 miles off the French coast. It was announced on Sunday by the navy department.

The official announcement states that Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois was one of the passengers returning from Europe, and is among those reported safely landed.

The Mount Vernon is one of the great German ships taken over by the United States, and has been used as a transport. She was on her return to the United States when struck.

The official dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims, however, states: "The torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side, flooding No. 4 fireroom, but the extent of the damage is not stated."

The Mount Vernon has an interesting history. As the Kronprinzessin Cecilie she was a well-known liner plying between the American and English and French ports. On her last attempted voyage to Cherbourg and Plymouth, she was caught at sea by the declaration of war against Germany. She had on board a consignment of gold bars and coin valued at \$12,000,000 for account in Europe.

She was lost for several days and it was supposed that she had been captured by one of the cruisers of the British North Atlantic squadron. However, she was maneuvered out of sight and took advantage of a fog to dash back to the United States coast. She loomed out of a fog one morning on Bar Harbor and got safely within the three-mile limit of the United States.

Following are the names and addresses of men from the central West who were killed:

Peter Joseph Bergemann, fireman, second class, Madison, Wis.; Daniel Terrell, fireman, second class, St. Joseph, Mo.; Gustaf Oscar Green, fireman, first class, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lion Heath, fireman, second class, Hinckley, Minn.; Frederick R. Huffman, fireman, third class, Newberry, Ind.

BAKER IS IN FRANCE AGAIN

Secretary, Accompanied by Gorgas and John D. Ryan, Made Trip on U. S. Army Transport.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has arrived safely in France, the war department announced on Sunday. He was accompanied by a party of war department officials.

The secretary's trip, the second he has made to Europe this year, was made aboard a transport which carried the usual quota of United States troops.

The secretary was accompanied by John D. Ryan, second assistant secretary of war (director of aeronautics); Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the army; Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the embarkation service; and Lieut. Col. George H. Baird, military aid to the secretary of war.

The object of the visit is acceleration and high-power expansion in war munitions and men.

Mr. Ryan went over with the exact knowledge of the aircraft production capacity of this country, and he and Mr. Stettinius will be able to advise General Pershing just what may be expected, and when, in the way of the required number of machines for the ultimate American army of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 men.

Many U. S. Men Wounded.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Under a new policy of reporting casualties in the American expeditionary forces adopted by the war department, the names of the men wounded will be sent to the United States by courier twice a week, and only the names of the dead and missing will be carried by General Pershing when the system is fully in effect.

In making this announcement General March, chief of staff, said General Pershing has not heretofore sent in the names of men slightly wounded.

U. S. Takes Fordham University.

New York, Sept. 10.—Fordham university was taken over by the government. Fully 3,500 men, ranging in age from eighteen to forty-five, will be put through a course leading to army commissions.

\$669,566,135 War Stamps Sold.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The treasury department has received \$669,566,135.07 in cash for the sale of War Savings stamps. This represents a total maturity value of approximately \$804,760,085.

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

An Illinois Case

Chas. Mason, Dept. St., West Chicago, Ill., says: "Sitting in one position so long at a time brought on kidney trouble. There was a dull ache in my back day and night and often I had to stop work. The pain nearly killed me. The kidney secretions burned terribly in passage and I had to get up at night to pass them. I was nervous and lost sleep. In fact, I was a physical wreck. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely and I have worked hard every day since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

JUDGE DECIDES

STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.

Judge William L. Chamberlain, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. "Fitting from Washington, D. C. to the Eatonie Remedial Co., he says:

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who sit much are prone to dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, poor appetite, loss of interest in general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chamberlain and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the acid out of the body—and the acid goes with it. It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back. Cost only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

Cool Traveling in Egypt.
Tanks to hold half a ton of ice and electric fans to circulate the air from them are used to cool the interior of cars on the Egyptian state railways.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—vs.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will and does pay to the UNITED STATES the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918.
(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, Vendors, Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

But He Didn't Look The Part.

Gen. Sir William Robertson of England, who, despite his complete lack of official "starch," is a stickler for military etiquette, paused, wheeled around and walked up to the sentry.

"Why didn't you salute me?" he asked.

"P-p-p-sure, sir, I didn't know who you were."

Robertson glanced down at his none too smart uniform, grimed with oil and dust from close contact with the lorry, and smiled grimly.

"Well," he said, "I may not look just now like a blankety general. But I am one."

His Bit.

Chairman Dennis of the local draft board was berating a would-be slack er. "It won't be much of a story, will it?" he said.

"When your grandchildren ask you what you did in the great war, all you will have to tell them is that once a week you went without meat."

—Los Angeles Times.

Practical View.

"I am so obsessed with my love for you," wrote the sweet young thing to her soldier, "that I cannot eat a bite."

"That is the kind of girl for me," said the rookier, "with the price of eats havin' a blue sky limit. I could just about support a wife who didn't eat."

—Florida Times-Union.

POST TOASTIES

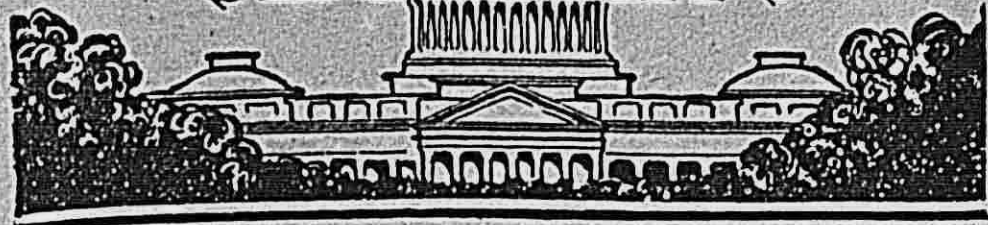
Everything a corn food ought to be—and saves the wheat

—says

Dobby

Post Toasties

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Loads of Fun at the Zoo During Feeding Time

WASHINGTON.—If you are fortunate enough to strike the zoo about three o'clock, feeding time, you will find plenty to amuse you. The bears manifest great signs of hunger, striding back and forth in their dens, setting up great bear cries and striking their long claws across the bars of their cages, like giant ukulele players.

When the keeper comes, with his wheelbarrow of bread, the fun begins. The keeper's aim is to give an equal number of loaves to each bear, but the pig in the bear sometimes upsets this calculation.

When one big hog—I mean bear—grabs twice as many loaves as his due, it is up to the keeper to make him give up the extra loaves. This is not an easy task, especially when it must be done from the outside of the cage. But with the aid of a long iron bar, with which sundry thumps are administered on the seemingly concrete head of the bear, the unlawfully seized bread finally goes to the right bear.

The baby hippopotamus, growing bigger every day, is another favorite animal. During the recent hot days both baby and mamma enjoyed themselves eating hay, seemingly unmindful of the heat.

One day last week a young woman with a scientific turn of mind experimented with potato chips and their availability as animal food. With a big bag of potato chips she went through the zoo "trying them out" on the animals. Some animals liked the chips and others turned up their noses at them. Animals, it may be remarked, really turn up their noses at food for which they do not care.

Some of the monkeys eat potato chips, the experiment showed, while other brands of monkeys will have nothing to do with them. The exact result of the experiment the young woman refused to make public.

She said she was saving the information for an article, in which she would incorporate further experiments with pickles.

"Why not," I suggested, "try out an ukulele on the animals?"

So if you happen to see a young lady plunking on an ukulele, and singing to the polar bears the next time you go out to the zoo don't get alarmed.

Salvage Section of Red Cross Doing Good Work

FOUR stray cats, two dogs, two canaries, an organ, four baby carriages, a set of bedroom furniture and a crate of eggs are only part of the things that have poured into the salvage section of the District Red Cross, of which Mrs. John Allan Dougherty is chairman.

Two outfits for tiny babies were among the salvage. One bundle of clothing had never been used. It was plain and coarse but complete to a cake of soap.

The other little bundle held clothes of some child that had died. A battered eyeless doll accompanied the little worn clothes.

E. H. Droop & Son sent word to Mrs. Dougherty that they would bale their waste paper and send it to the salvage department hereafter instead of selling it.

Other firms of the city have promised to do likewise. All the money raised by sales of salvaged articles goes into the District chapter of the Red Cross for war necessities and for the civilian fund. This fund takes care of dependents of the boys in service.

Many offers of aid come to Mrs. Dougherty of the salvage committee. I. Rosenberg, the traffic policeman at Fourteenth and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, offered to drive his brother's truck all day Sunday.

At least 500 tin foil collecting boxes have been scattered throughout the city in shops, restaurants and all places where tin foil is apt to be discarded. These boxes are plainly marked for the salvage section of the Red Cross. Twenty pounds of tin foil were collected by Policeman Larrick, alone.

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BRITISH CAPTURE TOWN SIX MILES FROM ST. QUENTIN

Villevegue, St. Emille and Havrincourt Wood Won by Haig's Forces.

U. S. TROOPS DRIVE HUNS ACROSS THE AISNE RIVER

Yanks Occupy Villages of Bazoches and Fismette When Foe Retreats From the Vesle—English Take 19,000 Prisoners in Week—Allies on Hindenburg Line From Ypres to Reims.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 10.—Field Marshal Haig's forces advanced in the area west and northwest of St. Quentin and are now five miles from the Hindenburg line. They are still pressing forward.

Furious Fighting Reported.

London, Sept. 10.—Furious fighting developed along the St. Quentin front, as well as farther south in the region of the St. Gobain forest, where the Germans, at bay along the Hindenburg line, are reacting violently with a great concentration of artillery and machine guns.

Field Marshal Haig, however, announces an advance of about a mile in the direction of La Catelet. The British attacked over a four-mile front from Harrincourt wood to Epehy, and drove forward to and occupied the defensive system from which they retired last March. Gourraucourt wood was captured and the high ground overlooking the village of that name.

Repulse Counter-Attacks.

The British report mentions strong enemy counter-attacks at many places, all of which were repulsed.

With the Germans practically back in the Hindenburg line and the allies' armies worn by the rapid advance and heavy fighting of the last week, it is believed a pause in the offensive is due. Heavy storms are sweeping the battlefield, retarding the forward movement of supporting artillery. The heavy guns, it is pointed out, are indispensable in an attack on so strong a position as the Hindenburg line.

British Shell St. Quentin.

St. Quentin is, however, in reach of long range guns, and the shelling is bound to interfere with the enemy's troop and supply movements from that great base.

Generally speaking, the British armies are now about five miles away from the center of the Germans' much boasted defense system.

Where the British troops have advanced they have at many times come upon patches of ground where torn bodies of men, broken machine guns, dented helmets, equipment, cartridges, cases and clips are all mixed up together as though they had passed through some gigantic struggle.

British forces have advanced to the east of Roisel, about seven miles east of Peronne, and Roisel now is under a heavy fire from the German long range guns.

French Cross Crozat Canal.

Paris, Sept. 10.—With the allies immediately before or approaching the Hindenburg line, the enemy is beginning to react more violently with his artillery. Nevertheless the French are pushing ahead in the region where the line has not yet been attained and are hardly five miles from St. Quentin, their guns following the infantry up steadily. The war office statement says that north of the Somme French troops have advanced in the direction of Clastres and have occupied La Motte farm, famous for fierce combats last year.

French troops also have crossed the Crozat canal near Liez, three miles southwest of Yendeul, and eight detachments are operating close to La Fere.

Two strong German counter-attacks were repulsed in the Lauffaux region, northeast of Soissons, where the Chemin des Dames is menaced. The French took 80 prisoners belonging to five different regiments.

The Germans are hurriedly strengthening their defenses around Laon, according to La Liberté.

On the British front the advance, it is pointed out, has entirely freed Amiens from gunfire, the only attacks on this base line being by airplanes.

Fresh Troops Arrive.

American Headquarters Between the Ailette and the Aisne, Sept. 10.—The Hun and American troops have evidently reached a line beyond which the enemy considers they cannot be allowed to advance with safety to his defenses, and he has thrown himself against this new line with an energy which discloses the arrival of fresh troops.

British Capture Towns.

London, Sept. 9.—With the capture

KAISER'S CROWN AT STAKE

Chancellor Von Hertling Tells Prussian Lords the Day of Social Caste Has Past.

Amsterdam, Sept. 6.—Chancellor von Hertling spoke as follows at the opening discussion in the Prussian upper house of the franchise reform question:

"I fully appreciate the scruples regarding the introduction of general, equal suffrage, but at the present time

of the villages of Villevegue and St. Emille and the greater part of Harrincourt, announced by Field Marshal Haig, the British have moved their lines to within six miles and a quarter west of St. Quentin (at Villevegue) and five and a half miles of Le Catelet (at St. Emille), the town in the main Hindenburg defense line half-way between St. Quentin and Cambrai.

Havrincourt wood is the formidable natural position which has been holding up the British advance for days astride the Bapaume-Cambrai high road.

British Take 19,000 Prisoners. More than 19,000 prisoners were taken by the British in France during the first week of September, Field Marshal Haig announces in his report.

French Make New Gains.

Paris, Sept. 9.—French troops have captured the village of Mennessis, about four miles north of Tergnier, and on the St. Quentin canal. Further south they have penetrated to the northern fringe of the St. Gobain forest, up to the outskirts of the village of Servais, according to the French communication.

Allies at Hindenburg Line.

The retirement of the Germans has brought the allies practically to the Hindenburg line from Ypres to Reims. That defense, however, has been overrun by the allies in the north. In the south the French have punctured the line to the west of St. Gobain. There are indications that the German command has lost hope of being able to stand at this defense system this winter.

Foe Resists French.

The allied advance continues along the entire front in the direction of Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere, Anizy-Le-Chateau, and the Chemin des Dames. According to the latest advices the French and British troops nevertheless are meeting with stubborn resistance, in which intense artillery activity is being carried out.

This resistance is taken as an indication that the enemy intends to make a stand along this line, which roughly follows the old Hindenburg intrenchments.

General Humbert's army still continues its pressure against Le Fere.

Yanks Drive Foe From Aisne.

With the French Armies in the Field, Sept. 6.—French reconnoitering parties east of Soissons advanced to the River Aisne north of Brenelle and Chassemy. Further east advanced Franco-American elements reached the Canal Lateral, which runs along the south bank of the Aisne, and are facing the positions on the north bank from which the Germans are firing machine guns.

General Mangin's forces, after repulsing two violent counter-attacks launched by Prussian guards against the Mont des Tombes, made further progress east of Leuilly, northeast of Soissons.

French Cross the Somme.

General Humbert's men crossed the Somme at Epanancourt during the night, occupying several points on the east bank. Further south the advance continued during the morning with greater facility than the day before between the Olse and the Autrecourt heights.

The passage of the Somme was effected after a series of sharp engagements in which the German mountain troops contested vigorously every foot of ground.

Yanks Win South of Aisne.

Paris, Sept. 7.—South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Reville. The French advance east of the Canal du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometers.

French Win Town of Ham.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The French have occupied all their old trenches along the whole of the front to the north of the Aisne river, and also have captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient southwest of St. Quentin, says the official communication.

British Win on Wide Front.

London, Sept. 7.—An advance of two to seven miles over a front of nearly twenty miles east of Peronne is reported by Field Marshal Haig as the result of a terrific blow delivered by Australian and English troops.

Although the Germans, at most places fought with desperation, the renewed onslaught forged steadily ahead on the southern end of the British line with little pause.

At last reports from the front the British were still driving ahead, sweeping aside resistance, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, and taking many prisoners.

Americans Occupy Towns.

With the American Forces North of the Vesle River, Sept. 6.—Violent explosions were heard along the line. Observers reported that they believed the Germans were destroying their ammunition dumps.

Bazoches and Fismette were occupied by the Americans during the night. These towns had been evacuated by the Germans, only two or three wounded men who had been abandoned being found.

These scruples must give way.

"My honest conviction is that with this serious question the protection and the preservation of the crown and the dynasty are at stake.

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"The government considers its task is to bring to fulfillment the royal pledge expressed in the July message.

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DO WORK AT HIGH PRESSURE

Duties of War Correspondents at the Front Are in the Highest Degree Exacting.

Here are the conditions under which a war correspondent has to work:

A great attack is pending and in the black night the war correspondent journeys forth from S. H. Q. by car to some vantage point, from which he sees what he can of the action—and, even were visibility perfect, under conditions of modern war he could only hope to witness a tiny corner of the battle—picks up what facts he can at brigade, divisional, corps or army headquarters, and from the "walking wounded," who begin to stream down from the front within an hour of "zero," studies his maps, and makes his notes. Morning papers go to press early these days. So in the early afternoon he is whirled homeward, maybe through shell fire, fifty, sixty or seventy miles, and then only, at the end of a long, exhausting day, his work proper begins. He must sit down and write promptly a clear and comprehensive account of the day's doings, graphic, if possible, as complete as may be, yet containing nothing that infringes on censorship rules. It is a task demanding the utmost concentration from a mind and body already fatigued.

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